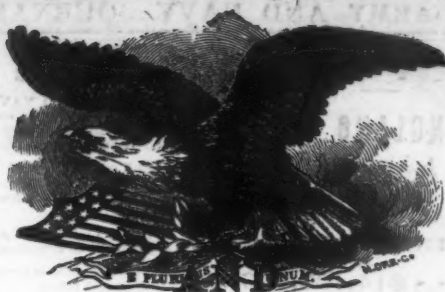


ARMY



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WHOLE NUMBER 727.

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Lackawanna, s.	2nd	10	1036	Captain Wm. P. McCann.	Asiatic Sta., ordered home.	Tallapoosa, p.	4th	*3	650	Lieut. D. G. McRitchie.	En route to Washington.
LEHIGH, s.	4th	2	490	Comdr. G. C. Wilcox.	San Francisco, Cal.	Tennessee, s.	2nd	23	2135	Capt. Jonathan Young.	Asiatic Sta., Yokohama.
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THE ARMY.

ABSTRACT OF IMPORTANT ORDERS.

CIRCULAR, M. D. ATLANTIC, July 18, 1877.

The following from the War Department, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"WAR DEPT., ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1877."

"To the Commanding General, Military Division of the Atlantic,
New York City:

"Sir: Referring to your endorsement of the 5th instant, forwarding communication from Capt. Tully McCrea, 1st Artillery, requesting permission to purchase, on credit, from the Subsistence Department, such stores as he may need for his battery mess: I have the honor to inform you that the Secretary of War has approved a recommendation of the Commissary General of Subsistence, 'that the Subsistence Department may be authorized to receive from companies or other organized commands, such savings of the ration as their commanders may desire to exchange for other articles of food, not of the ration, of equal money value; also that the balance of the savings may be purchased on credit as can other subsistence supplies, and vouchers therefor given as authorized by G. O. 49, Hdqrs of the Army, c. s.'"

"It is not believed that the law contemplates sales on credit to companies or other organized commands."

"I am, sir, etc., THOMAS M. VINCENT, Asst. Adjt.-Gen."

G. O. 16, D. A., July 7, AND G. O. 2, M. D. P., July 6.

The Commanders of the above Division and Department are authorized by telegram, A-G. O., July 5, 1877, to recruit companies of their commands to standard advised in G. O. 47, c. s., A-G. O.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

CHANGES OF STATIONS.

A. A. Surg. J. B. Baggett is relieved from duty at Fort Stockton, and will proceed to Fort Clark, Texas, with Co. M, 10th Cavalry, reporting to the C. O. Dist. of the Nueces for duty (S. O. 130, July 17, D. T.)

A. A. Surg. J. R. Harmer is relieved from duty at Fort Davis, Texas, and will proceed to Fort Clark, Texas, with Cos. A and I, 25th Infantry, reporting on his arrival to the C. O. Dist. of the Nueces for duty (S. O. 130, July 17, D. T.)

DETACHED SERVICE.

A. Surg. L. Y. Loring will accompany the command of Capt. J. L. Viven, 12th Infantry, to Portland, Ore., and then return to his station, Fort Yuma, Cal. (S. O. 84, July 11, M. D. P.)

Lieut.-Col. E. Swift, Asst. Medical Purveyor, is relieved from duty as Medical Director of this Dept., to enable him to comply with par. 3, W. Dept., S. O. 147, c. s. (G. O. 6, July 18, D. G.)

So much of par. 5, S. O. 127, from these Hdqrs, as directs Asst. Surg. J. W. Buell, M. D., to accompany Cos. D and L, 10th Cavalry, from Fort Concho to Fort Clark, Texas, is revoked. Upon the arrival of Cos. D and L, 10th Cavalry, at Fort McKavett, Texas, en route to Fort Clark, Texas, the C. O. of the former post will direct A. A. Surg. J. A. Wolf, to accompany the command to the latter post, reporting to the C. O. Dist. of Nueces for temporary duty in his District (S. O. 129, July 16, D. T.)

A. A. Surg. S. A. Freeman will report, at once, to the C. O. Fort Yuma, Cal., for temporary duty at that post (S. O. 71, July 7, D. A.)

A. Surg. J. B. Girard, M. D., member G. C.-M. Fort Wayne, Mich., July 23 (S. O. 157, July 18, M. D. A.)

Asst. Surg. J. D. Hall, M. D., member G. C.-M. Ft. Independence, Boston Harbor, Mass., July 23 (S. O. 158, July 19, M. D. A.)

Major C. G. Sawtelle, Q. M., will proceed to Baltimore, Md., with the troops from New York Harbor, ordered to that point. On arrival at Baltimore, Major Sawtelle will report to the Major-General commanding (S. O. 159, July 21, M. D. A.)

Major R. Smith, P. D.; Surg. J. C. McKee; Major C. A. Reynolds, Q. M.; Capt. C. P. Egan, C. S., and Capt. J. Simpson, Asst. Q. M., members G. C.-M. Prescott, A. T., July 25 (S. O. 72, July 10, D. A.)

PAYMENT OF TROOPS.

Major W. Smith, P. D., with his authorized clerk, will pay the troops at Fort Buford, in addition to the troops at the posts named in par. 2, S. O. 84, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 94, July 17, D. D.)

Major W. H. Eckels, P. D., will proceed to Camp near Lake Charles, Calcasieu Parish, La., for the purpose of paying the troops at that point to date of last muster (S. O. 122, July 16, D. G.)

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

One month—to take effect Sept 15—to apply for extension of one month, Major J. P. Willard, P. D., Santa Fé, N. M. Before availing himself of this leave, Major Willard will close his accounts and turn over to Major A. S. Towar, P. D., all public funds for which he is responsible (S. O. 132, July 19, D. M.)

ANNULLED.

The contract of A. A. Surg. W. B. Van Duyn, is annulled—to date June 30, 1877 (S. O. 128, July 14, D. T.)

REVOKED.

So much of par. 4, S. O. 121, from these Hdqrs, as directs Capt. N. S. Constable, A. Q. M., to proceed to

Fort Davis, Texas, is revoked. He will proceed to Fort Concho, Texas, for duty as post Q. M. (S. G. 128, July 14, D. T.)

THE LINE.

1st CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.—Headquarters, and E. H. L., Ft. Walla Walla, W. T.; A. Camp Bidwell, Cal.; B. Fort Klamath, Oregon; C. Camp McDermitt, Nev.; F. Fort Lapwai, I. T.; I. Camp Halleck, Nev.; K. Camp Harney, Or.; M. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; D. Presidio, Cal.; G. San Diego, Bks., Cal.
* In the field against the Nez Percé Indians.

2nd CAVALRY, Colonel I. N. Palmer.—Headquarters, A. B. D. E. Ft. Sanders, W. T.; I. K. Ft. Steele, W. T.; C. Camp Stambaugh, W. T.; F. G. H. L. Fort Ellis, M. T.; M. Camp Brown, W. T.

The Engagement on Muddy Creek.

Hdqrs Yellowstone Com'd
CANTONMENT LONGUE RIVER, July 4, 1877.

Asst. Adjt. Gen. Dept. of Dakota, St. Paul, Minn.:

Sir: Owing to typographical errors in the report of the engagement on branch of Rosebud on the 7th of May, applications for information regarding the men killed are received from many relatives of persons of the same names as those erroneously printed. I have therefore to request that you please give the correct names of those killed, as follows: Co. F, 2d Cavalry—Privates Frank Glackowsky and Charles A. Martindale; Co. H, 2d Cavalry—Privates Peter Louys and Charles Shrenger. I observe also an error in the number of lodges stated; it is given as five hundred and ten instead of fifty-one as reported from these Hdqrs. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NELSON A. MILES, Col. 5th Inf.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. A. Com'ding.

G. W. BAIRD, 1st Lt. and Adjt. 5th Inf., A. A. Gen.

These names were correctly given in the JOURNAL of July 16 under the heading of 2d Cavalry. The name of Charles Springer was, however, included in the list of killed.

3rd CAVALRY, Col. Thos. C. Devin.—Headquarters, and A. D. E. F. G. Fort Laramie, W. T.; I. Fort Fetterman, W. T.; B. C. H. L. Camp Robinson, Neb.; M. Camp Sheridan, Neb.; K. Cheyenne Depot, W. T.

4th CAVALRY, Col. R. S. McKenzie.—Headquarters, and A. C. D. H. K. M. Fort Sill, I. T.; G. L. Fort Reno, I. T.; E. Fort Wallace, Kas.; I. Camp Supply, I. T.; B. F. Fort Elliott, Tex.

5th CAVALRY, Col. W. Merritt.—Headquarters, and A. B. C. D. E. F. H. I. L. Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.; D. E. Sidney Bks., Neb.; C. E. G. M. Fort McPherson, Neb.
* In the field.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of three months, Capt. R. H. Montgomery, Fort D. A. Russell, W. T. (S. O. 93, July 14, D. P.)

6th CAVALRY, Col. James Oakes.—Headquarters and C. G. M. Camp Grant, A. T.; B. Camp Lowell, A. T.; K. Fort Whipple, A. T.; H. L. Camp Bowie, A. T.; E. D. Camp Apache, A. T.; A. Camp Verde, A. T.; I. Camp McDowell, A. T.; F. Camp Thomas, A. T.
* In camp near old Camp Wallen, A. T.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. W. Baird will repair at once to these Hdqrs, and report to the Asst. Adjt.-Gen. of Dept. (S. O. 73, July 11, D. A.)

7th CAVALRY, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.—Headquarters, and A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. L. Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.; A. D. E. Ft. Rice, D. T.; C. Ft. Totten, D. T.; F. Ft. Abercrombie, D. T.
* In the field.

Reinterment of Custer and his Men.—The correspondent of the Philadelphia Telegraph was the only civilian not in the employ of the Government permitted to accompany the expedition for the removal of the remains of Gen. Custer and his comrades. He says of it:

Col. M. V. Sheridan left Chicago May 31, with an escort of one company of the 7th Cav., and reached Post No. 3, at the junction of the Big Horn and Little Big Horn rivers, July 1st. Their route from the Yellowstone along the Big Horn river passed through the camp of the Crow Indians, some of whom were with Gen. Terry's command last year, employed as scouts. Curly, a young buck, between twenty and twenty-five years old, who went into the fight with Gen. Custer's column, and came out of it (via an autobiographical reminiscence) by throwing off his clothes, pulling his hair over his face, wrapping himself in a blanket, seizing a pony and dashing through the hostiles as one of their own people; One-Half-Yellow-Face, who, remaining with the column until he saw how things were going, took the opposite direction; with two other less valuable allies from among the Government wards—living demonstrations of the healthy results of a generous display of discretion—these four were allowed to accompany the escort. Camp was made about the centre of the ground occupied last year by the Indian village. A note was found from Major Hart, of the 5th Cav., which gave information that he had been scouting the country south and east, up from Fort Reno, and the Rosebud Mountains, with four companies of that regiment, without finding any Indians, and that he would return by the way of the base of the Big Horn Mountains. Capt. Nowlan, commanding the escort, subsequently met a company of this battalion, under Capt. Rogers, as he was skirting the Bad Lands. These troops are in the field searching for the hostiles who escaped from the camp attacked by Colonel Miles, at the head of the Rosebud, in June. On the morning of July 3d, detachments were sent to the hills where the bodies of those killed with Custer were found and buried after the fight. The remains of Gen. Custer, Cola Keogh and Tom Custer, Capt. Yates and Cook, Lieuts. Calhoun, Reilly, and Smith, were removed and placed in coffins brought for their reception. Lieut. Crittenden's were reburied on the field at the request of his father, Gen. Crittenden. The enlisted men's remains were also carefully deposited in new graves. Other detachments were sent out among the hills to discover, if possible, any traces of those whose bodies had never been found. After scouting the country in every direction within from twenty to forty miles, they returned unsuccessful from their search. The bodies of Lieuts. Hodgson and McIntosh and Dr. De Wolf who were with Col. Reno's battalion, were secured, likewise transferred to coffins provided, and carried to camp. The company on escort duty have been divided into two scouting parties, one of which will scour the country on the east side of the river, going north, under command of Capt. Nowlan; the second, on the west side, under Lieut. Scott. Gen. Custer having frequently expressed a wish to be buried at West Point, his remains will shortly be removed to that place. Those of Cola Yates and Tom Custer and Lieuts. Calhoun and Smith will be removed to Fort Leavenworth, at the request of their people. Lieut. Hodgson's parents have made arrangements for the immediate transfer of their son's body to Philadelphia; and the relatives of the others of these fallen heroes will, doubtless, take speedy measures to secure their remains. Communication may be had with the Post Quartermaster at Fort Lincoln, who is instructed to furnish every facility for their safe transportation

to any part of the country. The morning after the receipt of the news of the massacre Gen. Sheridan promised to secure the bodies of those killed on the first possible opportunity. That he deserves his reputation for having a warm heart as he has a clear head, and especially merits more than the gratitude of the bereaved ones, is demonstrated by his lively and sympathetic interest, as displayed in sending his brother to superintend the removal as soon as navigation was open. Col. Sheridan, at the expense of much gratuitous inconvenience, has so successfully accomplished his mission as to make use for transportation of the first boat that has entered the Big Horn river this year.

Among those who accompanied Col. Sheridan and his party on his recent expedition to the scene of Custer's last fight was Mr. R. N. Price of Philadelphia, formerly of the Army, from which he resigned in 1872, who went on behalf of the family of Lieut. Benj. H. Hodgson, 7th Cavalry, to take charge of his remains on their way to Philadelphia. Mr. Price has written to the Philadelphia Telegraph, denying the truth of the sensational account which appeared in the New York Herald, of the scenes at the disinterment of the remains of Gen. Custer and his comrades. From his letter we gather the following facts: About six lines of fact have been adulterated by fiction till they make a column of sensational and senseless narrative, ornamented with several lies of dazzling brilliancy. With the exception of Col. Sheridan, Capt. Nowlan, Lieut. Scott and myself, the remaining white men there were three white scouts, six Montana bullwhackers, and the enlisted men of the escort. There seems to be a widespread belief that the heads of the killed were in most cases hammered and beaten in, and the bodies horribly mutilated. This is erroneous. The cases of mutilation were fewer than could have been expected under the circumstances, and smashed skulls were the exception, only occurring where the bodies lay within reach of squaws. Neither Gen. Custer or Lieut. Hodgson were mutilated or disfigured in any way, the latter falling where he was covered by Col. Reno's and Col. Benteen's fire. Lieuts. Porter, Harrington, and Sturgis and Dr. Lord were buried unidentified last year, if buried at all, and no new bodies were found by this expedition even after most diligent search. Col. Sheridan, immediately on his arrival in Chicago Saturday afternoon, July 14, was interviewed by a reporter from the Chicago Times, a report of which appeared in that paper next day. This man, or some one to whom the notes were accessible, telegraphed half a dozen lines or so at once to the New York Herald, and this despatch, after manipulation by the "intellectual department" of that paper, appears the next day, as cruel and inconsiderate a specimen of journalistic romancing as can be imagined.

8th CAVALRY, Col. J. I. Gregg.—Headquarters and C. D. I. L. M. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. B. F. K. Fort Clark, Tex.; E. G. H. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.
* Scouting.

9th CAVALRY, Col. Edward Hatch.—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; D. E. Fort Union, N. M.; I. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K. Fort Gariand, C. T.; F. H. M. Ft. Stanton, N. M.; A. B. C. G. Fort Bayard, N. M.; L. Fort Union, N. M.
* On temporary duty at Fort Lyon, Col.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. L. H. Rucker, R. Q. M., will proceed to El Paso, Tex., and comply with instructions given him in letter of July 12 from these Hdqrs (S. O. 53, July 12, D. N. M.)

To Join.—Capt. H. Carroll will rejoin his proper station, Fort Stanton, N. M. (S. O. 51, July 10, D. N. M.)

10th CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.—Headquarters and A. Ft. Concho, Tex.; G. Ft. Griffin, Tex.; H. Ft. Davis, Tex.; I. Ft. Richardson, Tex.; B. Ft. Duncan, Tex.; E. San Felipe, Tex.; C. D. F. K. L. M. Ft. Clark, Tex.

Change of Station.—Co. M is relieved from duty at Fort Stockton, Tex., and will proceed to Fort Clark, Tex., for duty at that post (S. O. 130, July 17, D. T.)

Detached Service.—Capt. L. H. Carpenter is relieved from duty as a member of Board of Officers now receiving and examining horses contracted for, and being delivered by R. W. Peay, of San Antonio, Tex., and will proceed to Fort Clark, Tex., reporting to C. O. Dist. of Nueces for temporary duty. 2d Lieut. T. W. Jones having relinquished the leave of absence granted him per par. 1, S. O. 103, from these Hdqrs, is assigned to duty with Co. C, and will take charge of the detachment of that company, relieving 2d Lieut. C. S. Burbank, 10th Inf., who will remain in San Antonio until further orders. The telegraphic instructions of this date to the C. O. Fort Concho, Tex., directing Cos. D (Keyes) and L (Little's) to proceed via Fort McKavett, thence direct to Fort Clark, reporting to C. O. Dist. of Nueces; the companies to be fully equipped for field service; and directing that A. Surg. J. W. Buell, M. D., accompany the command; and that the families of officers are authorized to retain quarters at their present post, are confirmed. Co. C (Viele's) will proceed direct to Fort Clark, reporting to C. O. Dist. of Nueces; the company to be fully equipped for field service (S. O. 127, July 13, D. T.)

Par. 11, S. O. 128, from these Hdqrs, is revoked. 2d Lieut. T. W. Jones, 10th Cav., will relieve 3d Lieut. C. S. Burbank, 10th Inf., of command of detachment of 10th Cav., now in San Antonio, Tex., and proceed with it to Fort Clark, Tex. Lieut. Burbank will return to Fort McKavett with the transportation belonging to that post (S. O. 128, July 14, D. T.)

G. C.-M.—The telegraphic instructions of July 10 to the C. O. Fort Concho, Tex., directing him to send Capt. A. S. B. Keyes to Fort Clark, Tex., for trial before G. C.-M. instituted at that post per par. 2, S. O. 121, from these Hdqrs, are confirmed (S. O. 131, July 18, D. T.)

A Gallant Officer.—Two enthusiastic members of this regiment send us a tribute to one of their officers,

which is so unique in style that we cannot resist printing it, though we withhold the name of the officer, lest we should too greatly shock his modesty:

The enlisted men of the 10th Cavalry take the authority to relate the facts concerning our military affairs and concerning our lieutenant, who, in charge of the company, did there and then on the 15th July, 1876, on the Rio Grande, make a charge on a body of 75 or 100 Indians, with a detachment of twenty-five men, saying, "I will take my twenty-five men and I can whip one thousand Indians; I can take my twenty-five men and march to Chihuahua, Mexico, and take the Capitol if he wanted to." The honorable and respectable and intelligent lieutenant is now one of the bravest officers on the frontiers, and instead of a lieutenant he is entitled to the rank of a captain. He is well worthy of the rank, for we have been out here for several years soldiering, and we ought to know. He is a man like George Washington, never afraid to do right and always ready to discharge the duties assigned to him. Gentlemen and fellow citizens: it is by kind solicitations that I am flattered with the honor to write a few words in the behalf of a man to whom honor is due, and so well disciplined to play his part on the frontiers. The young lieutenant is always ready to discharge the duties assigned to him; he is always ready with alacrity; he is the gallantest officer of Co. H, 10th Cavalry, well disciplined to defend and stand for our country's rights. He is a brave hero of the West. See him march forth on the battle-field as lively as though he was going to a place of amusement. Why, he can stare what we call death in the face with a smile, not fearing death. His very countenance appears as though his home is on the battle-field. No doubt in a few years he will be Champion of the West. Hear him give the gallant command and see his men obeying; his honor is unassailable, especially by unlearned men, although I know something of honor. He is a man that will deliver in genuity to all parties that go to sustain his gallant mind. He is well aware that the person who will try to live upright to the golden rule goes to make the brave mind, which never seems sad in the hour of peril, or even when death is near. He is well qualified for the duties assigned to him. Wake up, fellow citizens and barefooted roosters; I say, wake up, and look upon your officers of the frontiers. Between you and the enemy, why not seek the pleasure of our country? See him, like Stonewall Jackson, standing firm to the trust of his country, climbing up higher and higher like our President, U. S. Grant, the hero of his country. He don't tell you to go to the front, he tells his men to follow him.

1ST ARTILLERY. Col. Israel Vogdes.—Headquarters and B, E, F, K, Fort Adams, R. I.; A, I, Fort Warren, Mass.; C, E, Ft Trumbull, Conn.; G, Ft Monroe, Va.; H, Ft Preble, Me.; D, L, Fort Independence, Mass.

Detached Service.—Capt. A. M. Randol, 1st Lieut. J. C. White, F. C. Nichols, R. H. Patterson, members, and 1st Lieut. A. E. Miltimore, J. A. of G. C. M. Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, Mass., July 23 (S. O. 158, July 19, M. D. A.)

All the available force at Forts Trumbull, Adams, Preble, Warren, and Independence, will proceed at once to N. Y. City, thence to Baltimore, Md., for special service. Only a small guard will be left at each post. Lieut. Col. J. M. Brannan and Major J. Hamilton will go with these troops. Surg. Randolph, from Fort Trumbull, and the Hospital Steward at Fort Independence, will accompany the troops from the New England States, and Asst. Surg. O'Reilly, and the Hospital Steward from Fort Ontario, will go with those from the Northern posts. They will take with them a proper supply of instruments and medicine. Five days' rations, and two hundred rounds of ammunition per man, will be taken (S. O. 160, July 22, M. D. A.)

So much of S. O. 160, of July 22, from these Hdqrs, as directs the troops at Fort Porter to proceed to Phila. is revoked. These troops, which have got as far as Rochester, N. Y., en route, will return at once to Fort Porter. The troops—except those at Fort Porter—whose movement was ordered in S. O. 160, from these Hdqrs, will proceed to Philadelphia, Penn., instead of to Baltimore, Md. On their arrival at Phila. they will be reported to the Div. Comdr., at St. George's Hotel, Broad Street (S. O. 161, July 23, M. D. A.)

2ND ARTILLERY.—Colonel William F. Barry.—Headquarters and A, H, L, Ft McHenry, Md.; B, Ft Foote, Md.; C, Ft Monroe, Va.; D, E, F, G, I, Washington, D. C.; M, Fort Johnston, N. C.

Detached Service.—The C. O. Fort Monroe, Va., will at once send two batteries of artillery to Washington, D. C., and two batteries to Baltimore, Md. Each battery will be as nearly as practicable fifty enlisted men strong, and each man will be furnished with 200 rounds of ammunition. The batteries for Washington will report at Washington Arsenal, and those for Baltimore at Fort McHenry. A medical officer will be sent from Fort Monroe with the detachment for Baltimore (S. O. 159, July 21, M. D. A.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, on Surg. certificate, Col. W. F. Barry, Fort McHenry, Md. (S. O. 158, July 19, M. D. A.)

3RD ARTILLERY. Col. George W. Getty.—Headquarters and C, D, L, M, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; A, Fort Monroe, Va.; B, Fort Niagara, N. Y.; H, Madison Barracks, N. Y.; F, Fort Ontario, N. Y.; K, Plattsburg Bks, N. Y.; E, I, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; G, Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H.

Detached Service.—All the available force at Forts Hamilton, Wadsworth, Columbus, Schuyler, Porter, Niagara, Ontario, Madison and Plattsburg Bks., and Willet's Point, N. Y. H., will proceed to Baltimore, Md., for special service. The men will be provided with five days' rations and two hundred rounds of ammunition per man. Lieut. Col. R. B. Ayres, and Major H. G. Gibson, 3d Art., will go with these troops—the first named officer in command. Asst. Surg. Waters and a Hospital Steward from Fort Columbus have been ordered to accompany the battalion (S. O. 159, 160, July 21, 22, M. D. A.)

Light Bat. C, under Capt. W. Sinclair, with its guns and horses, will proceed at once to Phila., Penn., reporting to the Major-Gen. Comdg. the Division, at St. George's Hotel, Broad Street. Five days' ration, and a full supply of ammunition, will be taken. Surg. J. C. G. Happersett will accompany the battery to Phila., taking with him a proper supply of instruments and medicines (S. O. 161, July 23, M. D. A.)

Leave of Absence.—Ten days, 1st Lieut. J. M. Califf, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H. One month and ten days, 1st Lieut. W. A. Kobbe, Jr., Adj't., Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H. (S. O. 156, July 17, M. D. A.)

4TH ARTILLERY. Col. W. H. French.—Headquarters, B, C, Presidio, Cal.; H, K, L, Alcatraz Isl., Cal.; E, M, Fort Stevens, Or.; D, G, Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I, Fort Monroe, Va.; A, Fort Townsend, W. T.; F, Ft. Jose, Cal.

* In the field against the Nez Perce Indians.

Change of Station.—1st Lieut. J. W. Roder, Adj't., is

appointed Recruiting Officer in San Francisco, and will relieve Capt. J. H. Coster, 8th Cav., A. D. C. 2d Lieut. J. M. Jones is relieved from duty at Yerba Buena Island, Cal., and will report to the C. O. Angel Island, Cal., for duty with recruits at that post (S. O. 84, July 11, M. D. P.)

5TH ARTILLERY. Col. Henry J. Hunt.—Headquarters and E, F, I, Charleston, S. C.; A, K, St. Augustine, Fla.; B, L, M, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; D, Savannah, Ga.; G, H, Fort Brooke, Fla.; C, Fort Monroe, Va.

Change of Station.—All the regular troops in Columbia, excepting the band left for Washington, Wednesday night, July 25. Bats. E and I, 5th Art., hitherto stationed at Summerville, near Charleston, left here by rail under orders to report to Gen. Hancock, at Washington. The only United States troops remaining in the State are one light battery, at Summerville, which is under orders to be ready to move at a moment's notice.

Detached Service.—Major R. Arnold, A. A. Insp.-Gen. of Div., will inspect the following posts, the garrisons, and any public property thereat: Washington Arsenal, D. C.; Fort Foote, Md.; Fort Washington, Md. (S. O. 156, July 17, M. D. A.)

Major R. Arnold, A. A. Insp.-Gen. of Div., will accompany the Major-Gen. Comdg. to Baltimore, Md. (S. O. 159, July 21, M. D. A.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of one month, Capt. J. R. Brinkie, Fort Barrancas, Fla. (S. O. 137, July 14, D. S.)

1ST INFANTRY.—Colonel Thomas G. Pitcher.—Headquarters and C, E, I, Ft Randall, D. T.; A, Lower Brule Agency; D, B, F, H, Ft Sully, D. T.; G, K, Standing Rock Agency.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to take effect when his services can be spared, Capt. F. Walker, Fort Randall, D. T., to apply for extension of three months (S. O. 94, July 17, D. D.)

2ND INFANTRY. Colonel Frank Wheaton.—En route via Railroad and Steamboat to Dept. of Columbia.

The Troops Leaving Atlanta.—The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution of July 12 says: "The 2d Inf. will leave Atlanta Friday afternoon for the West. Some of the companies go to Colorado and others to Utah. Some of the troops of the 2d Inf. have been in the city, with but few interruptions of their stay, for ten years, and they begin to feel very much attached to Atlanta. An orderly sergeant of one of the companies had bought a lot near the barracks and erected on it a neat cottage. Quite a number of the officers are known to our people generally and are highly esteemed. The elegant post band will be sadly missed, as it was frequently called into requisition in the city, and its afternoon serenades at the barracks were highly enjoyed. In lieu of the ten companies that have been here for some time past, we are to be given only two of the 18th Inf. who are now here and to remain. The total number of troops leaving the city Friday will be nearly 800."

3RD INFANTRY. Colonel De L. Floyd-Jones.—Headquarters and A, C, E, Mobile Bks, La.; D, G, I, Mt. Vernon Bks, Ala.; B, H, Thomas Bks, Huntsville, Ala.; F, Holly Springs, Miss.; K, Jackson, Miss.

Detached Service.—Major H. L. Chipman is appointed to inspect at Mount Vernon Bks, Ala., certain camp and garrison equipage, Q. M. and ordnance stores (S. O. 123, July 16, D. G.)

3d Lieut. F. Thies, Holly Springs, Miss., will proceed to Jackson, Miss., for temporary duty (S. O. 123, July 17, D. G.)

Capt. D. Parker is appointed to inspect at Jackson, Miss., certain subsistence stores (S. O. 125, July 20, D. G.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, Capt. J. A. Snyder, Mobile Bks, Ala., to take effect from Sept. 1, 1877 (S. O. 126, July 23, D. G.)

4TH INFANTRY. Colonel Franklin F. Flint.—Headquarters and G, K, Fort Bridger, W. T.; A, Fort Fred. Steele, W. T.; C, F, Ft Petterson, W. T.; D, H, Omaha Bks, Neb.; B, E, I, Cantonment Reno, W. T.

Leave of Absence.—Capt. C. J. Von Herrmann, Cantonment Reno, W. T., extended one month (S. O. 57, July 20, M. D. M.)

5TH INFANTRY. Colonel Nelson A. Miles.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, Cantonment Tongue River, M. T.

Detached Service.—Capt. W. G. Mitchell, A. D. C., will proceed at once to Baltimore, Md., and report to the Major-Gen. Comdg. (S. O. 159, July 21, M. D. A.)

6TH INFANTRY. Colonel William B. Hazen.—Headquarters and C, D, E, F, G, H, I, Ft Buford, D. T.; A, Standing Rock Agency, D. T.; B, Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.; K, Fort Stevenson, D. T.

Change of Station.—Six companies of the 6th arrived at St. Louis, Tuesday, July 21, under the command of Jeff. C. Davis, to protect Government property. As the train steamed into the depot, the blue coats were received with wild and prolonged cheers by the thousands present. The soldiers numbered 350 men, and the crowd was gratified to find that they were white instead of colored, the impression having gained that they were colored troops.

Charges Against Gen. Hazen.—A Washington despatch to the Cincinnati Commercial thus refers to a report which has for some time been current in Army circles: "Gen. David S. Stanley, Col. 23d Inf., has preferred charges against Gen. Wm. B. Hazen, alleging that he committed perjury in his testimony in the Belknap investigation. Hazen is expected here in a day or two en route to Europe as Military Attache to our Legation in St. Petersburg, to observe the European war. Gen. Stanley bears an unusually high reputation as an honorable gentleman. His record during the war was brilliant. He was a very successful cavalry officer, and at the battle of Stone River commanded all the cavalry attached to the Army of the Cumberland. If the charges are pressed, as they probably will be, Hazen will be compelled to give up

his trip to Europe." We learn that these charges are to be brought to the test of Court-martial.

7TH INFANTRY. Col. John Gibbon.—Headquarters, and A, B, H, I, K, Fort Shaw, M. T.; C, G, Fort Ellis, M. T.; D, E, Camp Baker, M. T.; F, Fort Benton, M. T.

8TH INFANTRY. Col. August V. Kautz.—Headquarters, Prescott, A. T.; F, Fort Whipple, A. T.; A, B, Camp Verde, A. T.; C, Camp McDowell, A. T.; K, Camp Lowell, A. T.; E, G, Camp Apache, A. T.; H, Ft. Yuma, Cal.; I, Cp. Grant, A. T.; D, Camp Thomas, A. T.

Detached Service.—Major H. R. Mizner, Capt. A. W. Corliss, members, and 1st Lieut. T. Wilhelm, Adj't., J. A. of G. C. M. Prescott, Ariz., July 25 (S. O. 72, July 10, D. A.)

9TH INFANTRY. Col. John H. King.—Headquarters and B, D, F, H, I, K, Omaha Barrack, Neb.; C, Ft. Laramie, W. T.; G, Camp Robinson, Neb.; E, Cantonment Reno, W. T.; A, North Platte, Neb.

Change of Station.—The telegraph reports that six companies of the 9th Inf. left Omaha, Wednesday night, July 25, for Rock Island, Ill.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of one month, Capt. G. B. Russell, A. D. C., New Orleans, La., to take effect from Aug. 25 (S. O. 126, July 23, D. G.)

10TH INFANTRY. Colonel Henry B. Clitz.—Headquarters and A, F, Fort McKavett, Texas; D, Fort McIntosh, Texas; E, San Antonio, Texas; B, C, G, H, I, K, Ft. Clark, Tex.

Change of Station.—The telegraphic instructions of July 14 to the C. O. Fort McKavett, Tex., directing him to send 3d Lieut. T. J. Clay, with Co. C, 10th Cav., to Fort Clark, Tex., are confirmed (S. O. 129, July 16, D. T.)

3d Lieut. T. J. Clay will proceed to Fort Clark, Tex., with his own company, B (S. O. 131, July 18, D. T.)

Detached Service.—So much of par. 4, S. O. 127, from these Hdqrs, as directs 2d Lieut. C. S. Burbank to remain in San Antonio until further orders is revoked. He will return at once to Fort McKavett, Tex., in charge of the train and escort, horses and mules assigned to Co. H, 10th Cav. 2d Lieut. T. W. Jones, 10th Cav., will report to Lieut. Burbank and accompany him to that post (S. O. 128, July 14, D. T.)

The telegraphic instructions of July 17 to the C. O. Fort McKavett, Tex., directing that Cos. B, C and I proceed to Fort Clark, Tex., reporting to the C. O. Dist. of Nueces, fully equipped for field service, are confirmed (S. O. 130, July 17, D. T.)

Revoked.—So much of par. 5, S. O. 128, from these Hdqrs, as directs 2d Lieut. C. S. Burbank to return to Fort McKavett, Tex., with the transportation belonging to that post is revoked. Lieut. Burbank will return to his proper station (S. O. 129, July 16, D. T.)

11TH INFANTRY. Colonel William H. Wood.—Headquarters and D, E, I, K, Cheyenne Agency, D. T.; G, H, Tongue River Cant., M. T.; A, B, C, F, Post No. 2, M. T.

12TH INFANTRY. Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.—Headquarters and B, Angel Island, Cal.; A, K, Camp Mojave, A. T.; C, G, Fort Yuma, Cal.; D, Department of Columbia; Camp Gaston, Cal.; G, I, Camp McDermitt, Nev.; H, Camp Hall, Nev.; F, Alcatraz Island, Cal.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. H. L. Haskell will proceed from Fort Yuma, Cal., to Winnemucca, Nev., on duty connected with the Q. M. Dept. (S. O. 83, July 9, M. D. P.)

To Join.—Capt. H. C. Egbert having reported at these Hdqrs from sick leave, will join his company, B, en route to Boise City, Idaho (S. O. 82, July 9, M. D. P.)

13TH INFANTRY. Colonel P. R. de Trobriand.—Headquarters and A, H, I, Jackson Barracks, La.; C, E, Little Rock, Ark.; B, F, K, Baton Rouge, La.; D, G, Lake Charles, La.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to take effect at such date as the C. O. of the post may authorize, to apply for extension of two months, Capt. R. A. Torrey, Jackson Bks, La. One month, to apply for extension of two months, Capt. P. H. Ellis, Lake Charles, La. One month, to take effect when his company shall have been relieved from duty in the field, to apply for extension of one month, Capt. E. W. Clift, Lake Charles, La. (S. O. 125, July 20, D. G.)

14TH INFANTRY. Col. John E. Smith.—Headquarters and D, E, G, I, Camp Douglas, Utah; B, F, Camp Robinson, Neb.; A, Fort Hall, Idaho; H, Fort Cameron, U. T.; K, Fort Hartau; C, Camp Sheridan, Neb.

15TH INFANTRY. Col. Geo. A. Woodward.—Headquarters and D, K, Ft Wingate, N. M.; B, Ft Garland, C. T.; A, G, Fort Craig, N. M.; C, F, Ft Union, N. M.; E, Fort Bayard, N. M.; H, Fort Stanton, N. M.; I, Fort Marcy, N. M.

To Join.—The purpose for which Capt. C. Steelhammer was ordered to Santa Fe, N. M., having been effected, he will rejoin his proper station at Fort Craig, N. M. (S. O. 51, July 10, D. N. M.)

In Arrest.—Capt. J. H. Stewart will return, in arrest, to his proper station, Fort Stanton, N. M. (S. O. 51, July 10, D. N. M.)

16TH INFANTRY. Colonel G. Pennypacker.—Headquarters, A, C, H, Fort Riley, Kas.; E, I, Fort Reno, I. T.; B, D, Fort Sill, I. T.; G, Fort Hays, Kas.; K, Fort Gibson, I. T.; F, Fort Wallace, Kas.

17TH INFANTRY. Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.—Headquarters and E, F, I, K, Standing Rock Agency, D. T.; B, D, G, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; A, Fort Abernethy, D. T.; H, Fort Rice, D. T.; C, Ft. Sisseton, D. T.

18TH INFANTRY. Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.—Headquarters and B, C, D, G, H, Columbia, S. C.; E, Morganton, N. C.; K, Greenville, S. C.; A, Chattanooga, Tenn.; F, I, Atlanta, Ga.

Detached Service.—Lieut. Col. H. M. Black, Capt. W. H. McLaughlin, J. K. Hyer, 1st Lieuts. G. N. Bonford, H. H. Benner, 3d Lieuts. J. H. Todd, O. B. Warwick, members, and 1st Lieut. C. H. Potter, Adj't., J. A. of G. C. M. Columbia, S. C., July 19 (S. O. 139, July 16, D. S.)

Five companies of the 18th Inf. arrived at Washington, Wednesday night, July 25, under command of Col. Black, and three of the companies left early next morning under the same officer to join Gen. Getty's

command at Cumberland, Md. The other two companies are at Washington for the present, but will be forwarded to any neighboring point should their services be needed.

19TH INFANTRY. Colonel Charles H. Smith.—Headquarters and E. H. K., Ft. Lyon, C. T.; F. G., Ft. Dodge, Kas.; D. Fort Larned, Kas.; C. I. Fort Elliott, Tex.; A. B. Camp Supply, I. T.

20TH INFANTRY. Colonel Geo. Sykes.—Headquarters and B. G. Fort Snelling, Minn.; A. Fort Seward, D. T.; D. F. Fort Pembina, D. T.; K. Fort Totten, D. T.; C. Fort Rice, D. T.; H. Standing Rock Agency; E. I. Fort Sully, D. T. To Join.—2d Lieut. E. W. Maxwell will join his company, C, at Fort Rice, D. T. (S. O. 94, July 17, D. D.)

21ST INFANTRY.* Colonel Alfred Sully.—Headquarters and D. E. I. Fort Vancouver, W. T.; K. Camp Harney, Or.; B. H. Ft. Walla Walla, W. T.; C. Ft. Townsend, W. T.; F. Fort Klamath, Or.; G. Fort Lapwai, I. T.; A. Fort Boise, I. T. * In the field against the Nez Perce Indians.

22ND INFANTRY. Colonel David S. Stanley.—Headquarters and A. D. H. Ft. Wayne, Mich.; B. G. Ft. Porter, N. Y.; F. K. Fort Brady, Mich.; C. E. Fort Mackinac, Mich.; I. Fort Gratiot, Mich.

Detached Service.—Lieut. Col. E. S. Otis, Capt. J. B. Irvine, 1st Lieut. P. M. Thorne, R. Q. M., 2d Lieut. O. D. Ladley, members, and 1st Lieut. H. H. Ketchum, Adj., J. A. of G. C. M. Fort Wayne, Mich., July 23 (S. O. 157, July 18, M. D. A.)

1st Lieut. G. S. L. Ward, A. D. C., when at Fort Monroe, Va., executing the duty referred to in S. O. 152, from these Hdqrs, will inspect certain clothing found to be unfit for issue (S. O. 157, July 18, M. D. A.)

23RD INFANTRY. Colonel Jeff. C. Davis.—Headquarters and A. C. D. E. F. G. I. K. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; H. Fort Gibson, I. T.; J. Fort Dodge, Kas.

24TH INFANTRY. Colonel Joseph H. Potter.—Headquarters and A. B. D. Fort Clark, Tex.; E. H. Fort Brown, Tex.; C. G. I. K. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.; F. Fort Stanton, Tex.

Change of Station.—Co. D is relieved from duty at Fort Concho, Tex., and will proceed to Fort Clark, Tex., for duty at that post (S. O. 130, July 17, D. T.)

Relieved.—1st Lieut. M. C. Wessells is relieved as member G. C. M. Fort Brown, Tex., per par. 2, S. O. 110, from these Hdqrs, and will comply with S. O. 113, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 131, July 18, D. T.)

25TH INFANTRY. Colonel George L. Andrews.—Headquarters and E. H. K. Fort Davis, Tex.; C. D. F. Fort Stockton, Tex.; A. B. I. Fort Clark, Tex.; G. Fort Concho, Tex.

Change of Station.—Cos. A and I are relieved from duty at Fort Davis, Tex., and will proceed to Fort Clark, Tex., for duty at that post (S. O. 130, July 17, D. T.)

Usualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, July 21, 1877.

2d Lieut. S. M. Rains, 1st Cav.—Killed July 3, 1877, in action with Indians, at Craig's Mountains, Idaho T.

Officers Registered.—At Hdqrs Mil. Div. Atlantic, July 24: Capt. D. Mortimer Lee, 6th Inf.

Enlisted Men Sentenced to Confinement—when not otherwise specified, at Fort Leavenworth Military Prison.

- W. Brannan, G. 19th Inf., violation 62d Art. War, 3 years.
- S. Taylor, F. 24th Inf., theft, 2 years.
- W. Davis, E. 8th Cav., desertion and theft, 3 years.
- G. Bishop, A. 8th Cav., desertion, 2 years.
- P. W. Horriagan, A. 8th Cav., viol'n 40th Art. War, 3 months, Post Guard-house.
- T. Johnson, M. 10th Cav., drunk, 3 months, Post Guard-house.
- J. Reynolds, I. 2d Cav., desertion, 2 years.
- C. C. Humphrey, E. 2d Cav., desertion, 2 years.
- G. Morris, K. 2d Cav., desertion, 4 years.
- H. Meyerling, C. 5th Cav., absent without leave, neglect of duty and drunk, 1 month, Post Guard-house.
- M. McGowan, D. 4th Inf., viol'n 36th Art. of War, 6 months.*
- E. Hiltabiddle, H. 5th Cav., desertion and theft, 5 years.
- J. Rooney, E. 5th Cav., drunk and disorderly conduct, 4 months, Post Guard-house.
- T. McLeer, G. 5th Cav., assault with intent to kill, 5 years.
- F. Dubois, G. 5th Cav., theft, 6 months, Post Guard-house.
- P. Murphy, H. 12th Inf., drunk and disorderly, 6 months, Post Guard-house.
- E. J. Keyes, I. 3d Inf., viol'n 62d Art. of War, 6 months, Post Guard-house.
- J. C. Rafferty, G. 9th Inf., theft, 1 year, discharged.
- J. D. Link, E. Batt. of Engrs., desertion, 2 years.
- W. Brannan, D. 5th Cav., drunk and disorderly, 1 year.
- F. Keefe, D. 2d Cav., desertion, 3 years.
- J. Gale, H. 10th Inf., sleeping on post, 6 months, Post Gd-house.
- H. O. Clayton, F. 8th Cav., viol'n. 62d and 63d Art. War, 2 years.
- H. Burton, H. 10th Cav., sleeping on post, 3 months, Post Guard-house.
- G. W. Foster, H. 10th Cav., viol'n. 62d Art. of War, 2 months, Post Guard-house.
- H. Elliott, G. 10th Cav., sleeping on post, 6 months, Post Guard-house.
- C. Giles, G. 10th Cav., forgery, one year.*
- C. Skinner, C. 10th Cav., viol'n. 32d and 62d Art. of War, 30 days, Post Guard-house.
- J. Green, M. 10th Cav., attempt to murder, 5 years.*

* Place of confinement not specified.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

THE NEZ-PERCE WAR.

THE following are the latest official despatches received from the Department of Columbia:

CAMP MACRETH, KLAMATH, I. T.,

July 15: 3:30 p. m.

I undertook, in pursuit of Indians, to cross the Clear Water, twenty miles below Klamath, with cavalry and out the Lolo trail, while Capt. Miller, with the remainder of the command, was crossing at Klamath and pressing them on the direct route and was seven or eight miles on the way early this morning, when a messenger reached me stating that Joseph wished to make proposals of surrender. I returned, leaving my column to proceed to a convenient halting place, and I have had some negotiations. I noticed by dust arising that the Indians were in motion toward the same point I had hoped to reach. I changed my plan, bringing in all but an observing force to cross at this point. Joseph has promised to break away from White Bird and give himself up to-morrow. He said he was forced to move today. The indications are that they have but little ammunition or food, and sustained large losses of everything in their hurried crossing of the river here at our approach. I see evidences of the band's breaking up, and shall pursue them a little further with vigor.

Despatch received at San Francisco, July 19, 1877:

To General McDowell, San Francisco:

Your despatch of the 10th has just been received. I have aimed to send all important and reliable information as soon as obtained. The difficulties of communication have been great. The country from front to rear has until now been infested by hostiles, and couriers and supplies in many instances have failed to get through, but none have been lost.

I am not aware of the exact tenor of the reports to which you refer, but I infer they are principally those reflecting upon General Howard and Captain Berry. I have investigated the most important ones, and find them to be false. The statement in local papers of the affair in Cottonwood on the 5th inst., to the effect that seventeen citizens were surrounded by Indians and the troops under Colonel Perry refused to go to their relief for an hour and a half, is a wicked falsification. The troops (113 in number) were themselves outnumbered, environed and attacked by Indians, but nevertheless were sent instantly a mile away to the rescue, which was accomplished within twenty minutes, and not only was the life of every man in the command risked, but the safety of a most important position and a large amount of ammunition and other stores. The accounts as published originated with one Orrin Morrell, of Lewiston, who was at Cottonwood at the time, but who, although armed, remained ensconced in the little fortifications there instead of going with the soldiers to the aid of his imperiled fellow citizens. Other citizens who were present agree with the officers in this statement of facts. The conduct of the officers and men has, under the most trying circumstances, been particularly good. They have justified all reasonable expectations. The campaign has been successful. The hostiles have operated skillfully and fought desperately, but they have been defeated and driven from this section with great loss of numbers and supplies.

General Howard reports by his courier the events of the last two days and presents the situation. The number of killed and wounded on both sides in the action of the 11th and 12th turns out to be larger than at first believed. KELLER, A. D. C.

All despatches or copies to the 11th inst. appear to have been received. We expect Sanford's arrival on the 25th. The command will then be organized as follows: For direct pursuit and fighting, myself, with Green and Sanford for cavalry, Miller for artillery, and Miles for infantry. Second column for co-operation via Spokane country—Wheaton with infantry, Grover with Perry's and Trimble's cavalry, and 200 mounted volunteers. We expect this column to work toward the junction with me near Bitter Root. I must not forget to mention that I have been like to put few of lying rear enemies on these mountain trails under a broiling sun. Have put the command to the limit of human endurance and with success. Our true soldiers are hearty and confident.

Brigadier-General Commanding.

The following statement of Gen. Howard's movements and those of the Chief Joseph have been communicated to the Government by Inspector Watkins, under date of Lapwai, 13th inst.:

The hostiles, after crossing the Salmon and going in the direction of the Weiser River, doubled back to the north, and re-crossed the Salmon at a point some twelve miles below the former, crossing at the mouth of the White Bird. Gen. Howard followed with the infantry, leaving the cavalry on this side to guard against Joseph taking just the course he has taken. Col. Whipple's command of cavalry were directed to go to the forks of the Clear Water and ascertain the intention of Looking Glass, who was supposed to be running a recruiting station for Joseph. This was accomplished and the Indians driven off. They were some twelve hundred in number. One Indian was killed and the remainder fled. Col. Whipple then returned to Norton's Station, on the Cottonwood. Col. Perry in the meantime, with the remnant of his command, came to Lapwai with a pack train, and left again on the 3d inst. to join Whipple on the Cottonwood, having a small pack train in charge. On the evening of the same day Lieut. Raines, with ten men from Whipple's command, while making a reconnaissance on this side of the Cottonwood, was surrounded by Indians and all the men were killed. Their bodies were left by the roadside. On the morning of the 4th Col. Perry reached the scene of the massacre of Lieut. Raines and was fiercely attacked, and but for the timely arrival of Whipple's command would have been annihilated. More or less fighting has occurred every day since between the Indians and the cavalry near the Cottonwood, but the Indians have universally come off the victors. In the meantime General Howard turned back, following the trail of the hostiles, and began a retrograde movement. The probability induced Joseph to make a desperate effort to get past the cavalry, as after the crossing of Gen. Howard he would be between two fires. Accordingly he burned his lodges and loose property, left the cattle and poorer horses grazing on the prairies, and while he attracted the attention of the cavalry by making bold dashes at them and scouring the country in the vicinity with small bands, his women and extra horses were taken across the open country, between Cottonwood and Mount Idaho, and sent on to Klamath. The Indians were exceedingly bold and daring. While the women were passing in plain sight of the troops the latter were charged by the Indians, who, by superior horsemanship and the display of the greatest bravery, kept the cavalry at bay. Several citizens from Mount Idaho, who came out to join with the soldiers, were killed, but not before they had inflicted severe punishment on the Indians.

Our Indian scouts and messengers say that Joseph makes very light of the fighting qualities of the troops, and says he can whip the entire fighting force of Gen. Howard and intends leaving his women in a safe place and returning to it. He has constantly had his friends among the Indians on the reserve, particularly at Klamath, and has used every inducement to get friendly Indians to join him. His unparalleled success has excited the admiration of the young braves, and a few from among the treaty Indians have joined them. Inspector Watkins thinks that Joseph is a superior war chief, and that he will be able to unite 500 warriors under his leadership if not checked before he reaches the Bitter Root Mountains. More troops are needed, so that different columns can be formed to intercept and flank him.

Inspector Watkins further writes: "Under the authority of the General to enlist Indian scouts, we have already armed and uniformed thirty-four from the Lapwai Reservation. Thus far they have all been reliable and have rendered valuable service. Much feeling is expressed by the citizens of Lewiston over this course. They doubt the loyalty of all the Nez-Perces, and call it folly to arm them, but I have full faith in the friendship of all that we have enlisted and armed as scouts, and have signified my willingness to bear the responsibility. Gen. Howard wrote to me to select and have equipped as many as possible. Joseph sent word yesterday that he intended to take Lapwai. I regard this simply as a boast, but the Indians here fear it and are getting ready to fight him."

The Inspector feels it will take some time and require some thousand more troops to end the war successfully.

Newspaper despatches report the surrender of 21

bucks with their families. The reservation Indians among them will be tried by military commission. General Wheaton has been sent with his command into the Spokane country to establish a fort at DeBouche Depot and defend the farmers while getting in their crops. General Sherman telegraphed from Bismarck that he will spend the month of August at Helena and Missouri, and that he will not get to Lapwai until September.

OTHER INDIAN DISTURBANCES.

The removal of the troops to Idaho has given a gang of Senorian horse thieves a chance to operate in California, and alarming reports come from Sitka of a threatened outbreak of Indians who are under no control since the troops were withdrawn. From Dakota comes a report that the Government surveying party with Lieutenant Lemly's company were attacked one morning by Indians, six miles above the mouth of the Redwater. Colonel Evans, commanding Fort Laramie, has ordered a detachment of cavalry stationed at Cheyenne River to the relief of Lieutenant Lemly.

REDUCING THE ARMY.

It is not likely that we are to hear anything more of the unreasoning cry for a reduction of the Army, which has fortunately been more noisy than effective. Not one reason was given from first to last for such decrease, and the only attempt ever made, so far as we have seen, to show where any decrease could be made, has been a virtual admission that it must be confined to the two or three thousand men at the South and East, for whom there have been during the last week such loud and bitter calls from the Governors of no less than three sovereign States. An increase of the Army is now more likely than a decrease, and the drift of public sentiment in that direction is indicated by the extracts from various daily papers which we give below.

Many of the papers are improving the present opportunity to advocate a more perfect and extensive organization of the militia of the several States. This is well enough in its way, but we think a far more important thing is the organization of a larger United States Army. One half the money that it costs to keep up the militia would maintain a regular force twice as great as that we now have. We do not advocate so great an increase as this, however, nor that the militia should be disbanded. Each is good in its own place. We think, however, the present disturbances show plainly enough the need of a larger Army.—*Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Eagle.*

Of the militia of Pennsylvania, even a Philadelphia paper, the *Telegraph*, has this to say:

We must take the appalling facts as we find them at present, and must at once organize defenses proportionate to the extent of the peril. The General Government should take the case in hand without an hour's delay. The militia seems powerless for the work which confronts it. From whatever cause—and criticism can well be reserved for a calmer period—the mob has had the best of it at every point. If the entire Pennsylvania 1st Division, comprising, it has been supposed, the very flower of our State Guard, could meet with no better success than that which has been reported, there is evidently little to be hoped for in that direction.

And another paper of that city, the *Inquirer*, says:

Here as elsewhere the arrival of the "regulars" was hailed as affording assurances of safety and peace. Wherever the Army of the United States has been sent in these riotous troubles there peace has gone with them. Their presence has been sufficient to re-establish respect for authority, and lawlessness has vanished suddenly out of sight. May their coming to our city have an equally happy effect.

The *Boston Transcript* says:

The little Regular Army of the country is doing immense service in the cause of public order at the present time. It has probably already paid its way for many years in preserving Baltimore from more terrible consequences than have ensued at Pittsburgh. The Federal force in the former city has kept down the mob spirit. There should be no more efforts on the part of politicians to cripple the right arm of the Government. It should be restored to its old strength, as one of the first measures of the next Congress. The importance of an increased regular military force under the control of the United States Government, for the purpose of maintaining order in the States, on the requisition of the local authorities, is felt and recognized on all hands at the present time. The Regular Army, as now constituted, is altogether insufficient to adequately guard the public property of the United States and protect the frontier.

The *Boston Globe* says:

A few weeks ago Gen. Sherman excited a good deal of sharp criticism by the remark that without an Army the American people would become a mob. Is that remark, carelessly made in an after-dinner speech, to find justification so soon?

The *New York Times* says:

The rebellion taught us some useful lessons, and enforced enlarged ideas as to the powers and functions of republican government. The present revolt against the laws of social order indicates the existence of dangers of another sort, and the necessity of making prompt provision for the difficulties which develop them. It is not more certain that the national authority may employ all requisite means for its own maintenance unpaired than that it is bound to keep in its own hands the force required for the attainment of objects to which local authority is unequal. As the supreme power, charged under the Constitution with the performance of great duties, it must have at its disposal resources which, in civil contention as in actual war, will insure respect for its pretensions. The first essential is an adequate Regular Army. This element of strength our Government has been denied. If the possible exigencies of the public service called for nothing more than the means of keeping the Indians in subjection, maintaining a patrol on the Rio Grande, and occupying in formal fashion the scattered forts, the cutting down of the Army to its present standard would be inexcusable. Local military organizations are supposed to be admirably adapted for all probable domestic emergencies, and furnish the favorite Democratic pretext for a crusade against a standing Army. Under the first serious trial they have endured, apart from the Civil War, they have ignominiously broken down. The Federal Government needs above all things an increase of the Regular Army, as the force upon which the country must depend in such a conflict as that now in progress. The days are over in which this country could rejoice in its freedom from the elements of social strife which have long abounded in old countries. There should be no delay, however, in the adoption of measures required to impart to the Federal Government sufficient physical force for the maintenance of domestic order in any conceivable emergency. Only a strong Government can grapple promptly with the varied forms of danger that are now strewn thickly over one-third of the Union.

The *New York Evening Post* says:

The time demands a strong Government. Whatever may be the proper distribution and limitation of powers, somewhere

HOW TO INSULT AN INDIAN AGENT.—An Army officer has been stationed at the San Carlos Reservation, Arizona, as Military Inspector, and the Agent, J. P. Clum, has resigned. The Tucson *Citizen*, heretofore the ardent advocate of Mr. Clum in his controversies with the Military Department, says the presence of such an inspector is an insult. If that idea was the motive of Mr. Clum's resignation, his services can be spared without the least regret. We know of no good reason why an honest official should dread the presence of an inspector; and we have good reason for believing that many shameful abuses have been committed on Indian reservations in Arizona because there was not proper inspection. Our Government is made up, to a great extent, of checks and balances, and he who complains of them as insults, shows that if he has no dishonest plans, he must be ignorant.—*Alta California.*

there must be power, which in an emergency may be exercised with promptness, decision, energy, and overwhelming force. Whether the howling derisives of the opposition newspapers will continue to clamor for the wiping out of the Army of the United States we do not know; but there is little risk in saying that the people, the very first chance they get, will make a political example of the faction which has not hesitated for partisan purposes to cripple the Government of the United States. We have seen that, in strict conformity with the Constitution, the Federal administration may be called upon to send troops into a State, and that it may be its constitutional duty to do so. To leave it without the power to do so, to make the Government weak when and where it ought to be strong, is worse than a blunder of statesmanship; it is a political crime. One thing may now be taken for granted: the Army of the United States never again will be left without adequate support.

The Salem (Mass.) Gazette says:

The events of the past few days are suggestive of the fact of the extremely limited resources of the General Government in the way of troops to quell disturbances that are liable to occur in any section of the Union. There is legitimate use for an Army, and there should always be an army large and effective enough to meet any emergency within the range of reasonable possibility. This need is not now met.

We might multiply extracts, but these are sufficient for one week.

MASSACRE OF THE SURVIVORS OF THE GEORGE WRIGHT.—A despatch from Portland, Ore., gives the sworn statement of "Billy" Coma, an Indian, relative to the fate of the survivors of the blown-up steamer *Geo. S. Wright*. His testimony confirms the previous report of the murder by Indians of all who gained the shore. The murdered men were the captain and mate of the steamer; three soldiers, and an officer who is described as a big, stout man, with black whiskers and dark complexion. The steamer is supposed to have been lost on or about Jan. 27, 1873, about forty miles northeast of the extreme northern end of Vancouver's Island. She was on her return from Sitka to Portland, and had on board about twenty passengers. A few fragments of the wreck were discovered and two bodies, one of them that of Major John Walker, U. S. Paymaster, but the fate of the rest of the passengers and crew was shrouded in mystery for years, though their massacre at the hands of the Flathead Indians had been conjectured. The steamer had belonged to the Russian and Siberian Telegraph Company, but at the time of her loss was the property of Ben Halliday. Coma claims to have been one of the *Wright's* crew. Two of the supposed murderers are in custody.

THE MISSISSIPPI JETTIES.—General Beauregard has written a letter concerning the Mississippi jetty system. But for the panic of 1873 General Beauregard thinks Mr. Eads would now have a 25-foot channel in the pass and be reaping the material benefits of his labors. The fears of competent engineers that the river lacked the force necessary to excavate the channel through the shoal and that another bar would be formed in the Gulf outside of the jetties have, he asserts, been proved groundless. Last November, as he claims, there was a channel 200 feet wide with 20 feet of water, where formerly there was 8 feet depth. In February, with the spring rise, the channel began to be enlarged, till finally in some places where the chart gave 13 ft. soundings the extraordinary depth of 89 feet was attained. Of the 500,000 cubic yards secured by the action of the current since April 1 but 14 per cent. has been deposited temporarily between the lower portion of the jetties, while 86 per cent. has been carried into the Gulf beyond present soundings. With regard to the probability of a new bar being soon formed in front of the jetties, accurate soundings made during the last two years prove that no apprehension of that sort need presently be entertained. Nor need there be any fear of the jetty structures notwithstanding the ravages of the tere, so fatal to all modern structures in the waters of the Gulf. So copious is the alluvial deposit upon the willow mattresses of which the jetties are composed that the wood is protected by a thick coat of mud and the tere, which requires free access of salt water to thrive, is balked of its opportunity. *De plus*, it never attacks a fibrous, spongy wood. In conclusion General Beauregard suggests to all persons interested in having ample water for commercial purposes at the mouth of the Mississippi to bear with patience an occasional contretemps, instead of lending a willing ear to all the unfavorable rumors which are set afloat concerning the work. Morally, if not materially, they should encourage the great engineer "who has staked his reputation and the means of himself and friends on the accomplishment of an undertaking which is ere long to make of New Orleans the greatest grain-shipping port in the world." He says: "Capt. Eads has had, doubtless, great difficulties to encounter, not the least of which have been his financial troubles; but he has thus far overcome them all, and I can see no reason why he should not continue to do so, especially now that he is so near reaping the benefits of his labor. Had not the monetary crisis of 1874 prevented him from obtaining sufficient funds to carry on his operations, simultaneously, from the head to the mouth of the South Pass, I am convinced that ere now he would have secured twenty-five feet of water in and out of said Pass."

THE Boston Transcript says: Those "Federal Bayonets" work in very handy when Southern communities occasionally do want to keep their turbulent elements under. Even "Maryland, my Maryland" holds no longer her aristocratic skirts aloof, but throws herself upon the bosom of Uncle Sam. It is n't Uncle Sam that has changed.

The dinner given to General Grant at the Reform Club, London, cost each guest \$19.37, which, at a club, is something extraordinary. The same sort of thing—probably much better—can be had at Delmonico's for less money.

THE NAVY.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, *President and Com'dr-in-Chief*
RICHARD W. THOMPSON, *Secretary of the Navy.*

BUREAUS OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

YARDS AND DOCKS—Rear-Admiral Jno. C. Howell.
NAVIGATION—Commodore Daniel Ammen.
EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING—Commodore R. W. Shufeldt.
ORDNANCE—Captain Wm. N. Jeffers.
MEDICINE AND SURGERY—Surgeon-General Wm. Grier.
PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING—P. M. G. Jas. H. Watmough.
STEAM ENGINEERING—Eng-in-Chief Wm. H. Shock.
CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR—Chief Constructor John W. Easby.

FLAG OFFICERS AFLOAT.

EUROPEAN STATION—Rear-Admiral Jno. L. Worden.
ASIATIC STATION—Rear-Admiral Wm. Reynolds.
NORTH PACIFIC—Rear-Admiral Alex. Murray.
SOUTH PACIFIC—Rear-Admiral Geo. H. Preble.
SOUTH ATLANTIC—Commodore C. H. B. Caldwell.
NORTH ATLANTIC—Rear-Admiral S. D. Trenchard.

FLAG OFFICERS ON SHORE DUTY.

NAVAL OBSERVATORY—Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, Supt.
NAVAL ASYLUM, PHILADELPHIA—Rear-Admiral J. R. M. Mullaney.
NAVAL ACADEMY—Rear-Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers.

COMMANDANTS NAVY YARDS.

Commodore E. R. Colhoun, Navy-yard, Mare Island.
Commodore Foxhall A. Parker, Boston, Mass.
Commodore J. W. Nicholson, New York.
Commodore John C. Feibiger, Washington, D. C.
Commodore J. Blakely Creighton, Norfolk, Va.
Captain Clark H. Wells, League Island, Penn.
Commodore John Guest, Portsmouth, N. H.
Captain George E. Belknap, Pensacola, Fla.
Commodore D. McNeill Fairfax, New London.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The *Supply* sailed from Boston, July 25, for Portland, Me.

The *Plymouth* and *Swearata* arrived at Washington on the 23d July.

The monitors *Lehigh*, *Nahant*, and *Wyandotte* are to be regularly commissioned for sea service.

COMMANDER HAXTUN, of the *Vandalia*, and Commander Robeson, of the *Despatch*, agreeably to orders of the Navy Department, exchanged commands at Constantinople, June 30.

The Naval Mutual Benefit Society of the United States was incorporated July 23 by J. H. Gillis, J. E. Eldridge, John A. Birdsall, Theodore T. Wood, C. S. Cotton, A. A. Morley and Robert Darby.

The Navy Department has been very active during the last week in measures for the suppression of the riot and protection of Government property at various points; but it is almost impossible to ascertain what has been actually done in consequence of the reticence of the Department officials.

AFTER a careful examination of the report of the Board of Survey and the statement of Commander Whitehead, the Secretary of the Navy has decided that he had reasonable grounds for leaving the battery of the *Yantic* at Capetown, and that he is not censurable for his action.

REAR-ADMIRAL Reynolds has received permission to return home by mail steamer from Japan to San Francisco, and will probably take his departure about the 1st of August. The flagship *Tennessee* is to remain on the station until her relief arrives out. The *Monongahela* is now preparing at New York for this purpose.

The *Huron* arrived at Quarantine, Norfolk, on the 23d July. The following is a list of the officers of the *Huron*: Comdr., George P. Ryan; Lieut., L. G. Palmer; Masters, W. P. Conway, G. W. Mentz, W. S. French; Ensigns, R. H. Galt, Lucien Young; Surgeon, G. S. Culbreth; P. A. Paymaster, C. N. Sanders; Chief Engineer, F. M. Olson; Assistant Engineer, R. G. Denig; Cadet Engs., E. T. Warburton, E. U. Loomis; Captain's Clerk, Jos. de L. Galvin; Pay Clerk, T. J. B. Frank.

The training-ship *Supply* arrived at Boston, July 18, from New Bedford, having touched at Newport and Salem, and cruised to the eastward of George's Bank. Lieut.-Comdr. Charles O'Neil reports that he cannot speak too highly of the beneficial results of practice such as has been had on board the *Supply*. The progress made by the boys in two months is sufficient proof of its utility, and instead of the green crew he took last May, he has as good and smart a ship's company of lads as can be desired.

ORDERS were received at the Boston Navy-yard, July 24, that the whole force of marines be put in readiness to move at a moment's notice should the strike attain such dimensions as would render it necessary to call out the corps at present in the yard. Haversacks and munitions were therefore put in condition, and the whole force now at the Navy-yard, in the barracks and on board the *Wabash* can instantly be put in active service. The order is merely precautionary, as no trouble is anticipated in that State.

A TELEGRAM was received at the Norfolk Navy-yard Saturday morning from the Secretary of the Navy ordering the marine battalion at this station, with the officers in charge, to join the *Powhatan* at Hampton Roads with all possible dispatch. In accordance therewith the marines at the yard, numbering 135 men, under Capt. James Forney, went down on the *Pinta* that afternoon at 5 o'clock to the flag-ship, and that vessel proceeded to Washington direct, without delay. These troops are destined to Bladenburg and Baltimore. The companies were commanded respectively by 2d Lieuts. Frank A. Mullaney, Robt. D. Wainwright, and G. F. Elliott, 1st

Lieut. Francis H. Harrington remains in charge of the guard at the Navy-yard.

A NAVAL General Court-martial was recently convened by Rear-Admiral George Henry Preble, U. S. Navy, sitting on board the *Onward*. The following officers comprise the court: Captain Lewis A. Kimberly, U. S. N., president; Lieut.-Commander D. B. Gliden; Lieut. Thomas Perry; Lieut. Samuel F. Clarkson; Lieut. J. B. House; Lieut. A. M. Thackara; Lieut. Welch; Capt. William Wallace, U. S. Marine Corps, Judge Advocate. The court will be occupied for some days in the trial of a commissioned officer of the Navy, and such others in the service of the Navy of the United States as may be brought before it.

THE *Swearata* and *Plymouth* arrived at Washington on July 23 from Hampton Roads. The former is off Giesboro, mouth of the eastern branch of the Potomac, and the latter just above Alexandria, their draft not permitting them to approach nearer. The *Plymouth* brought up detachments of blue jackets and marines from the *Hartford*, *Ossipee*, *Essex*, and Navy-yard. The marines have been quartered at the barracks and the extra blue jackets on board the *Wyoming*. The battalion of eight companies is under command of Captain Barrett, of the *Plymouth*, and numbers about 400 all told. The following are the officers of the several companies: A, Capt. H. J. Bishop, 1st Lieut. H. H. Coston, U. S. M. C.; B, 1st Lieut. H. C. Cochrane, 2d Lieut. W. P. Biddle, U. S. M. C.; C, Lieut. B. F. Tilley, Midn. C. H. Amaden, U. S. N.; D, Lieut. F. M. Wise, Midn. J. C. Gilmore, Midn. E. D. Bostwick, U. S. N.; E, Lieut. C. H. Arnold, Midn. J. P. Sherman, U. S. N.; F, Lieut. J. C. Irvine, Lieut. J. B. Hobson, U. S. N.; G, Master M. E. Hall, Midn. J. T. Smith, U. S. N.; H, Master B. Leach, Midn. T. M. Potts, Midn. O. Jenkins, U. S. N.; Lieut. C. H. Judd, Adj. of the Battalion; Midn. Chas. Laird, Quartermaster; Boat. E. Bonsal, Commissary.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE

ORDERED.

JULY 19.—Commander Montgomery Sicard, to command the *Swatara* at Hampton Roads on the 1st August.

Chief Engineer J. B. Kimball, to the Navy-yard, Pensacola, on the 31st July.

Chief Engineer J. B. Carpenter, to duty in charge of engineer's stores at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, on the 6th August.

Passed Assistant Engineer C. J. McConnell and Assistant Engineer W. O. Chrisman, to the *Monongahela* at New York.

Carpenter Geo. E. Anderson, to the *Swatara* at Hampton Roads, Va.

JULY 23.—Commander G. C. Wiltsch, to command the iron-clad steamer *Lehigh* at Norfolk, Va.

Surgeon A. C. Rhoades, to the *Lackawanna* at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Ensign Winslow Alderdice, Passed Assistant Engineer Jefferson Brown, and H. H. Cline, Assistant Engineers John D. Sloane, F. M. Ashton, and W. H. Nauman, and Gunner E. J. Waugh, to temporary monitor duty.

Passed Assistant Engineer Wm. A. Windsor and Assistant Engineer R. R. Leitch, to the iron-clad steamer *Lehigh*.

JULY 24.—Lieutenant Wainwright Kellogg, to the *Monongahela* at New York on the 2d August.

Lieutenant Edwin Longnecker, to the iron-clad steamer *Wyandotte* at Washington.

Lieutenant F. G. Hyde, to the iron-clad steamer *Nahant* at Philadelphia.

Lieutenant J. K. Winn and Master F. E. Upton, to the iron clad steamer *Nahant* at Philadelphia.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. M. Ambler, to the Naval Hospital at Norfolk, Va.

Paymaster F. H. Arms, to the *Plymouth* at Washington, D. C., on the 31st July.

Assistant Paymaster W. C. McGowan, to the iron-clad steamer *Wyandotte* at Washington.

JULY 25.—Lieutenants W. P. Day and Clinton K. Curtis, to the iron-clad steamer *Wyandotte* at Washington.

Assistant Engineer C. L. Dennett, to the *Essex* at Norfolk.

DETACHED.

JULY 19.—Commander A. P. Cooke, from the command of the *Swatara* on the 1st August, and placed on waiting orders.

Chief Engineer S. H. Davids, from duty in charge of engineer's stores at Navy-yard, Mare Island, and ordered to the *Monongahela* on the 3d August.

Chief Engineer Louis J. Allen, from the Navy-yard, Pensacola, on the 31st July, and ordered to hold himself in readiness for orders to the *Marion*, European Station.

Passed Assistant Engineer G. J. Burnap, from the *Monongahela* on the 3d August, and placed on waiting orders.

Carpenter Peter T. Ward, from the *Swatara*, and placed on waiting orders.

JULY 25.—Lieutenant A. A. Boyd, from duty at the Hydrographic Office, and ordered to temporary duty on board the *Lehigh*.

Lieutenant Webster Doty, from the receiving ship *Wyoming*, and ordered to the *Monongahela* on the 2d August.

Lieutenant D. W. Davis, from the *Monongahela*, and ordered to the receiving ship *Wyoming*.

Lieutenant M. B. Buford, from the *Monongahela*, and placed on waiting orders.

Master W. C. Babcock, from duty at the Signal Office, and ordered to temporary duty on board the *Lehigh*.

Master C. D. Galloway, from the *Monongahela*, and ordered to the *Lehigh*.

Rear-Admiral Worden has been authorized to detach Chief Engineer C. E. De Valin from the *Marion*, European Station, and permit him to return to the United States.

Surgeon G. W. Woods, from the *Lackawanna* on the reporting of his relief, and granted leave for one year, with permission to leave the United States.

Assistant Engineer C. A. Strange, from the *Ajax*, and ordered to the *Lehigh*.

JULY 24.—Commander J. D. Graham, from the command of the *Passaic*, and ordered to command the iron-clad steamer *Wyandotte*.

Lieutenant Albert Ross, from the *Passaic*, and ordered to the iron-clad steamer *Wyandotte*.

Lieutenant Thos. C. Terrill, from the command of the *Wyandotte*, and ordered to command the *Passaic*.

Assistant Surgeon Richard Ashbridge, from the Naval Hospital at Norfolk, Va., and ordered to the iron-clad steamer *Lehigh* at Norfolk.

Assistant Surgeon Chas. J. Nourse, from the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., and ordered to the iron-clad steamer *Nahant* at Philadelphia.

Assistant Surgeon Henry G. Beyer, from the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., and ordered to the *Wyandotte*.

Paymaster D. A. Smith, from the *Plymouth* on the 31st July, and ordered to settle accounts.

Assistant Paymaster Arthur Peterson, from the Navy-yard,

League Island, and ordered to the iron-clad steamer Nahant at Philadelphia.

Assistant Paymaster Hiram E. Drury, from the Navy Pay Office at Boston, and ordered to the iron-clad steamer Lehigh at Norfolk, Va.

July 25.—Rear-Admiral Thos. H. Patterson, from duty as president of the Examining and Retiring Boards at Washington. Cadet Engineer George S. Willits, from the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to the Navy-yard, Boston.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Captain Samuel R. Franklin, attached to the Navy-yard, Norfolk, for the month of August.

To Captain Walter W. Queen, commanding the receiving ship at Norfolk for one month from the 1st August.

To Lieutenant E. B. Barry for one month from July 27.

To Chief Engineer B. B. H. Wharton for one month from July 31.

To Chaplain John S. Wallace for thirty days from August 1.

To Chaplain E. W. Hager for one month from July 31.

To Surgeon T. C. Wadsworth, attached to the Franklin at Norfolk, for one month from July 30.

To Paymaster Albert W. Bacon, attached to the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing for one month from August 1.

To Assistant Paymaster Geo. A. Deering for one month from August 1.

LEAVE EXTENDED.

The leave of absence of Chief Engineer James P. Sprague has been extended two weeks.

CHANGES IN THE MARINE CORPS.

The following are the changes in the officers of the Marine Corps since last memoranda, viz.:

DETACHED.

First Lieutenant Henry C. Cochran, Marine Corps, from the Plymouth, and ordered to report to the commandant of the Marine Corps.

TRIAL OF AN ELECTRIC LIGHT.

The following is an account of experiments with the electric light on board the U. S. flagship *Hartford*, Captain S. B. Luce, U. S. N., commanding:

The machine used was the Wallace and Sons' magneto electric machine. It consists of four permanent magnets coiled with large insulated copper wire, two at each end of the frame, one over the other. The armature is composed of cast iron, having fifty small magnets, twenty-five on each side. These are coiled with fine insulated copper wire; each small magnet being in electrical connection with those on both sides of it; they are also connected with the commutator. This armature is attached to a horizontal spindle passing between the two pairs of magnets. The armature moves in a vertical plane. The spindle at each end has a band pulley by which motion of revolution is received from a driving engine.

The commutators are peculiar, consisting of a skeleton brass frame around a portion of the spindle. This frame is composed of 100 divisions, or bars running parallel to the axis of the frame and separated from each other by an interval of 1-20 of an inch. To each bar are attached the ends of two wires. The current is taken from the commutator by copper wire brushes, two for each one, thence to the binding screws.

The lamp used differed little from the ordinary ones in use, the distance of the carbon points being regulated by force of gravity and small electro magnets. The direction of the current could be controlled by a switch at the bottom of the lamp. The lamp requires little attention, and was self-adjusting.

The driving engine was a Sewell's pump, connected with the donkey boiler. A steady light was produced without interruption for three and a half hours, when the machine had to be stopped to replace the carbon points. The steadiness of the light depends upon the steadiness with which the driving engine can be run. The driving engine ought therefore to be fitted with a governor. At the end of the trial the poets of the machine showed but little wear and tear.

During the experiments, the average h. p. developed was 10; press. of steam, 18 lbs.; coal per hour, 144 lbs.; rev. of pump, 140; rev. of machine, 840. The large consumption of coal was due to the boiler being larger than necessary.

Signals by means of flashes, using a reflector, having a screen over its face with a sliding hood covering an aperture two inches in diameter through which the flashes were made, were read at a distance of eight miles on a bright moonlight night, and could have been seen at twice that distance. Other experiments made without a reflector, using a circular screen to interrupt the light, were equally successful. There was no opportunity for trial on a stormy night, or in foggy weather. In a trial with the Coston signal from the foretop of the *Hartford*, the observer being on board the U. S. S. *Pinta*, at a distance of thirteen miles flashes of the electric light were readily discerned, while signals by the Coston lights could not be distinguished, an occasional color being seen. At greater distances than thirteen miles the electric light becomes less distinct; and at fifteen miles it was dropped, being picked again at 18½ miles. Five rockets were used at these distances, but one of them being seen.

In summing up the results of the trials, it was found that the machine was well adapted to produce a clear, steady light when geared to a good engine. It is valuable for distant signalling; detecting the approach of boats, picking up buoys at night, and signalling in a fog at night. Owing to its expense and limited sphere of use in our Navy in time of peace, its further introduction, except in special cases, was not recommended. The machine used on board the *Hartford* was furnished, free of charge, for trial, and has been purchased for use in the Navy. It will remain on board the *Hartford*.

GUN CARRIAGES OF THE TRENTON.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Captain Ericsson has called our attention to the misstatement relating to the *Trenton's* gun carriages, contained in a letter inserted in the JOURNAL last week, purporting to emanate from this establishment. We have accordingly to state, that we furnished only six of the *Trenton's* gun carriages, and that the training gear of the entire battery was constructed in accordance with special instructions from Commodore Jeffers; and that previous to entering into a contract with the Bureau of Ordnance, Captain Ericsson placed before us a model of training gear of the broadside carriages, made agreeably to the instructions referred to, the peculiar feature of which is that of training the slide on two centres, by means of which expedient the guns may at all times be placed alongside the bulwarks parallel with the line of keel.

C. H. DELAMATER AND CO.

DELAWARE IRONWORKS, July 24, 1877.

ADMIRAL HOBART PASHA, of the Turkish navy, was a blockade-runner during our unpleasantness. He sailed under the name of Captain Roberts, and is a son of the Earl of Buckinghamshire, and tells this story: After the war he met Admiral Farragut in London. The conversation turned upon the war and the blockade of the Southern ports. Farragut remarked that he had great trouble with one English blockade-runner named Roberts, and that he had always regretted his inability to overhaul him. When assured that Captain Roberts and Captain Hobart were one and the same person, the old fellow was very much amused. "He assured me," said Hobart, "that if he had been in my place, he would have done the same thing. To me it was quite an experience in naval skill. In addition to making about \$1,000 on each venture, I learned that no coast of any size could be successfully blockaded. It is impossible."

GERMAN TRAINING SHIPS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: The corvette *Nympha*, Capt. von Kall, which was at Hampton Roads during the month of June, is one of the ships of the German navy used in training apprentices for the regular service. Having made the acquaintance of her officers, and from them learned some of the principal features of their system of instruction, your correspondent asks a place in your columns that those interested in training boys for our own Navy may know the course pursued by the German authorities.

Origin of the German Apprentices System.—About three or four years ago, Capt. Schering, of the navy, succeeded in establishing a system of training boys for the regular naval service, which has so many excellent points that it is not surprising to know it has thus far worked well. Capt. Schering's plan is to enlist 140 boys every year. As the system is just entering its fourth year, there are now something less than 500 boys in course of training. (The active list of the German navy numbers about 6,000 men.) The boys are selected by the recruiting officers with great care. Not less than 500 boys annually present themselves as applicants, and from this number the selection is made. Applicants must be able to read and write, must not be more than seventeen nor less than fourteen years of age, and must bind themselves to serve twelve years, if necessary.

The First Six Months.—When 140 boys have been enlisted, they are divided into two parties and sent in two cruising brigades to the Baltic, where they spend the summer. Each brigade has the necessary petty officers and about twenty seamen. These men are carefully selected—the object being not only to secure competent seamen, but also men of good morals—men who shall not teach boys the vices of the sailor before they have had an opportunity to learn something of his virtues. They are taught seamanship and gunnery, and they are also instructed in reading, writing, arithmetic and geography. Each officer instructs his own division and takes as much pride in their progress with their books as in their advancement in the use of small arms or their skill in handling great guns. The idea is not lost sight of that the qualification for good sailors includes not only a thorough knowledge of ropes and sails, but an intelligent understanding of the elementary principles of a common school education.

The Second Six Months.—After a six months' cruise in the Baltic both crews are sent ashore in company, and spend the winter in barracks prepared for them. With them are four officers of the line, a chaplain and a few petty officers. During the winter more especial attention is given to the military part of their education—for they are not only to be sailors but fighting sailors as well. At the same time their studies are continued under the direction of a chaplain, and, besides the branches taught in summer, they have history. Good readers among the boys are encouraged to read aloud to the others from some work on German history: the idea being to teach them pride in their profession and pride in their national character as well. They are also instructed in singing. In this way the time spent at the barracks passes pleasantly and profitably. This completes the first year.

The Long Cruise.—The next eighteen months are spent in a cruising ship at sea. Vessels of the *Nympha* class are selected, and the same officers who instructed the boys up to this time are sent to cruise with them. Now the work of making sailors commences in earnest. A training ship means a working ship. The boys are drilled frequently, examined regularly and constantly kept busy. They must learn all parts of the ship equally well, and in order to insure this a new quarter and station bill is made out every three months. During the last three months the boys must depend on themselves, instruction being given to the petty officers at this time to assist in all manœuvres but not to direct. A healthy competition is encouraged, but not to make one part of the ship or one division of the ship more active than another. Indeed this is prevented in a great measure by the frequent changes of stations before alluded to. There is a practical examination every three months, and a more thorough one every six months. Thus passes a year and a half; the boys have now been in the service two years and a half.

The Last Six Months.—The last six months of their three years' course is spent at Kiel, the grand naval station of the Germans. The boys are sent to the gunnery ships, where they are instructed in working those guns which they have not seen on their cruising ships. At the expiration of this time they pass their final examination and are rated as seamen of the first class, or as able seamen. This completes the three years' course, and they are now ready for the general service.

On Probation.—As much as possible the boys are kept together when drafts are made, so that, though they have ceased to be apprentice boys in one sense, they may not lose their identity. At the end of one year they are examined again, and, if competent, morally and professionally, they are rated petty officers. It is expected that they will make the best petty officers in the service. As soon as enough have been graduated, it is designed that the training ships shall take their necessary petty officers and seamen from the graduated apprentice boys. If boys display an aptitude for study they are taught English and such other branches as they elect, up to a reasonable point. No fear is entertained of educating them out of the service, for if they leave it they are still citizens, and Germany believes in education for all classes. Other boys, fond of machinery, are encouraged to become machinists; if handy with tools they are encouraged to become carpenters, or sailmakers; they are also eligible for appointments as boatswains and gunners, but are not eligible for any commissioned office either in time of peace or war.

Prominent Features of the System.—One marked feature is in the selection of officers. Only those are selected who believe in the system, who have faith in the boys and will take an interest in them. Once assigned to a class of boys the officers are not changed until that class has graduated. All officers are equally interested in the entire class, the frequent changes preventing favoritism almost entirely.

Another prominent feature is in the selection of the petty officers and seamen, and in the marked attempt to keep the boys from bad men and bad influence. At first boys spent their third year at sea, indiscriminately assigned to vessels actually cruising. The hazardous experiment failed entirely, the moral stamina of the boys was not strong enough to withstand the unwholesome influence of the average ship's company, and the project was abandoned. All possible helps to morality are afforded. After the first six months they are never without a chaplain. The Protestants are all obliged to attend church, the Catholics are excused if they wish, and wholesome restrictions are thrown around them.

A third feature, and a most excellent one in the opinion of your correspondent, is that during the first two years no boy is allowed to use tobacco in any form. Boys are permitted to smoke during the third year, but not to chew tobacco. Even then the tobacco is served out by the 1st lieutenant, who takes care that no boy shall use too much, and regular smoking hours are fixed as on all men-of-war. The too commonly received opinion that to chew tobacco, swear and be tattooed with India ink, are the first qualifications of a sailor, is not entertained on board training ships in the German navy. The fresh, bright looking faces of the German apprentice boys, when contrasted with the pale, sallow faces of too many of our own apprentice boys, is a powerful argument that something ought to be done to suppress the use of this powerful narcotic among our young seamen.

A fourth feature is the system of rewards and punishments. For rewards recourse is had to honorable distinctions. Boys of marked good conduct are given badges, which they wear so long as they maintain their good standing. If in addition to this they show themselves efficient they are rated boy petty officers. The punishment is light, but it should be remembered that the boys are selected with much care, and that boys who show a marked disposition to be bad are sent home in disgrace for dismissal—the idea of training ships being educational and not reformatory. There is no solitary confinement, no deprivation of liberty on shore, except perhaps for a single week; no irons, single or double. But there is flogging? Yes: for specific crimes such as lying and petty theft a boy may be flogged. The boys of the *Nympha*, though they have been in the service more than two years, have never incurred the punishment. The simpler punishments—such as standing on deck, extra duty, and temporary deprivation of liberty on shore—have been found sufficient. The most severe punishment is sending them to Coventry. During the time a boy is in Coventry he wears a different uniform from the rest, eats alone, sleeps by himself, no one is permitted to speak to him, nor is he allowed to speak to any one.

The boys are given day liberty twice a week; under no ordinary circumstances are they allowed to spend the night on shore. They are sent always under the charge of one of their own petty officers, who is answerable for their conduct and for their safe return.

Practical Working of the System.—Such is the design and such the leading features of the system. The only point remaining is its practical working. Of this I can only judge from this one vessel, but if the *Nympha* be a fair specimen of the German training ship, then the Germans have succeeded admirably. The work of the boys on board is remarkable. Certainly it is all that can be wished. Their sail drills were pronounced by our own naval officers as admirable in every respect. The best informed Army officers pronounced their duties in gunnery and small arms "exceptionally fine." Visitors at the Roads spoke in the highest terms of the *Nympha* and the fine looking lads on board.

N. A. STATION.

ONYX.

THE HOWGATE POLAR EXPEDITION.—The New London (Conn.) Telegram says: "The initial steps in the long-talked-of search for the open polar sea will soon begin. Steadily and rapidly the overhauling of the schooner *Florence* progresses. With such energy is the work pushed that there is reason to look for her clearance from this port upon the 29th of July, instead of the 25th, the date heretofore set. The *Florence* will be manned by a crew drawn mainly from New London mariners. The main expedition will, as now arranged, sail from New York, about July 1, 1877, reaching Disco Isle a month later, and will there be joined by Captain Tyson about Aug. 5. To the crews of the two ships will be added a score of Esquimaux, and Esquimaux dogs and sledges will form a part of their outfit.

CAPT. HOWGATE has published the following letter, explaining the action of the Secretary of the Navy with reference to Capt. Tyson:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19, 1877.

The refusal of the Secretary of the Navy to detail Captain Tyson only applied to such detail with pay. He had previously given him permission to be absent without pay, and in anticipation of this adverse action on the part of the Department I had arranged with Captain Tyson to pay his family a fixed monthly sum during his absence on this expedition. I had also provided the necessary instruments, and have, therefore, no reason to anticipate any delay in the starting of the vessel. To do this it has been necessary for me to advance more money than I had originally intended, but I have made the advance and trust to its reimbursement by such public spirited citizens as may feel disposed to aid in the enterprise. I would gladly give you details if I had time, but in the press of urgent public business I must crave indulgence. Very truly yours,

H. W. HOWGATE, U. S. A.

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accounts with the late RICHARD SWANN, Commissary
at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, are requested to communicate
with the undersigned without delay. A. B. HAGNER,
Executor of Richard Swann.

ANAPOLIS, July 13, 1877.

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U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1877.

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THE LESSON OF A WEEK.

WHEN the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL went to
press in the middle of last week, certain dis-
turbances were in progress on the line of a main
artery of our interior trade which called for the em-
ployment of troops to suppress riotous demonstra-
tions. Few people at that time had any idea that
the troubles would extend further or become really
formidable, but the events of the past week have
undeceived the whole community, and the country
has found itself within that time confronted with an
armed insurrection extending over the most thickly
populated States of the Union, and embracing nearly
a third of its territory. The most prominent and
mischievous feature of this rebellion is that it strikes
at every avenue of internal trade, and has paralyzed,
during its continuance, the whole industry of the
country. So far, its most baneful effects have been
averted in two ways: 1st, by immediate surrender of
the local governments to the control of the insur-
gents, in which case no bloodshed has resulted and
the disturbance of trade has been only partial; 2nd,
in the enforcement of order by United States regular
troops, in which case industry has resumed its course
without bloodshed.

Wherever one of these two courses has not been
followed, and the enforcement of law and order has
been attempted by the local authorities, (with the
exception of a small part of the State of New York
and a single city of Maryland,) the contest has in-
variably resulted in bloodshed and mob violence of
the most ferocious character, accompanied by incen-
diarism, and the local authorities have been van-
quished in the struggle. The most conspicuous
example of this kind is found in the State of Penn-
sylvania, the second in the Union in point of popula-
tion, where a principal manufacturing city has been
given up to the control of an incendiary mob for two
whole days. The main facts of the disturbances, so
far as they have been reported by the daily press and

local correspondents throughout the theatre of con-
flict, will be found summarized further on, but the
lessons they teach deserve grave consideration and
cannot but profit the country if heeded.

The line of the present conflict is sharply and dis-
tinctly drawn, and probably no struggle of a lesser
magnitude could have emphasized it on the con-
sciousness of our careless American public. We
have had strikes in trades before this, but they
have been local disturbances of little interest
except to a limited class, and have been suppressed
by local authorities on account of their weakness.
Now a great and formidable combination has arisen
which deliberately defies the authority of society at
large, as represented by the legal conservators of
order, and it has become a simple question whether
we have a rebellion or a revolution. In those States
which have capitulated to the insurgents, revolution
is accomplished; in others the struggle still con-
tinues, and the question forces itself plainly upon us:
Shall the United States capitulate in its turn, or
shall the Government be made strong enough to defy
such attempts for the future? To state this question
is to answer it, since the events of 1861, and we
sincerely rejoice that the present crisis seems likely
to enforce the lessons of experience in a less costly
and humiliating form than they came to us then, in
successive defeats menacing the national existence.

The past week teaches us that the United States
must endure the common lot of nations, that our
society must be made strong enough to protect itself
against mob rule in any form, and that our present
instruments for the support of order are entirely in-
adequate to the task. It further informs us of the
exact respective value of our weapons of offence and
defence, as they now exist. These weapons are the
Regular Army and the militia; and the facts of the
past week are many-tongued in their denunciation of
the utter hollowness and insufficiency of our whole
militia system, as well as their splendid justification
of the efficiency of our regular soldiers.

We have seen in that week a force of less than two
thousand regular troops, hurried in small detach-
ments from the whole extent of the Atlantic sea-
board and northern lake frontier, perform, quietly
and without bloodshed, a task that proved beyond
the capacity of the militia of two States, concentrated
in the immediate neighborhood of the disturbances,
and numbering in Adjutant-Generals' reports eleven
divisions of troops under major-generals, with a
strength of ten thousand men and upwards. We
have seen regiments of militia from the capital of a
State, four in number, with several "independent"
companies, only able to muster 725 men for real duty,
when they have paraded double the number within
a year for show purposes. We have seen this force
rashly engage in a contest with a huge mob only to
receive an ignominious defeat, while the senior
major-general present (of two) takes off his uniform
and deserts in the midst of a battle, leaving the men
he had encouraged to rash action to their fate. We
have seen this and much more, in the record of sick-
ening incapacity and cowardice among officers of
State troops, that makes the blood of a true soldier
boil with indignation, but which needs no comment
beyond the bare narration of the facts as given by
eyewitnesses. We have seen a town saved from the
further excesses of mob violence by another form of
mob law, yclept "safety committees," as the only
resort for personal safety of a whole community that
tamely allowed the law to be trampled upon.

We have seen (and we say it as the utmost that
can be said for our militia system outside the cities
of New York and Brooklyn), a single regiment
—the 5th Maryland—out of ten thousand men,
behaving with the discipline of regular troops and
able to suppress a riot without unnecessary blood-
shed. We have also seen in the State of New York
that the very best and largest city regiments, the
pick and cream of the volunteer force, if in large
numbers, have been able to accomplish what has
been done by regular soldiers in small squads. We
still have to learn whether in forces as small as a
company at a time, they can be depended on for
serious work.

We do not wish to be understood as reflecting on
the personal character of our militia officers and men
as a class. What they suffer from is the ineradicable
vicious and absolutely inefficient system under which

they are organized in every State of the Union save one; and in that State the partial efficiency of the system has only been secured by the agency of two successive Adjutant Generals, both graduates of West Point, and cannot be expected to last long after a change of Government which shall put civilians in their places.

The vital fault of the militia system of the United States is that personal responsibility to a higher power, seen in the Army is totally absent, and that the capacity to enforce discipline has no basis of certain punishment for offence, as in the Army. What good regiments of militia exist do so in spite of a bad system, solely by the personal qualities of their men and officers, and it is a dim sense of this fact that makes such regiments as the 5th Maryland and the "cracks" of New York and Brooklyn such subjects of pride in their localities. They represent themselves alone, and are what they are on account of their personal composition, not from the influence of a perfect system as in the Army.

A further fault in the militia system is found in the niggardly policy of the States to their forces, and in the attempt to secure a large show of numbers at small cost. Such a policy to-day sends out regiments in New York State without overcoats, blankets, haversacks, or canteens, sends the Philadelphia troops to Pittsburg without food, the 23d Brooklyn to Hornellsville with only one day's rations, and shows the United States, after all the journalistic braggadocio that has been spent on our supposed strength in "veterans of the late war" that those veterans have almost departed, and that we are as thoroughly unmillitary and defenceless in 1877 as we were in 1861.

The moral of all these lessons is obvious. We have found that we can depend on our Army alone, absolutely and under any circumstances, for the preservation of civil order. Its sole weakness is in numbers, and that fault must be repaired at the earliest moment. Any man who shall hereafter call for a reduction of the Army below its present force, or who shall oppose the filling up of its present skeleton to a serviceable strength, will undoubtedly appear as a champion of disorder.

If any fact has revealed itself in the course of the present strikes, it is this of the unquestioned superiority of the Regular Army when it makes its appearance, to all other means of enforcing order; and this superiority seems to be chiefly moral, depending on the externals of iron discipline evident in the troops themselves, and on the mob's consciousness of the resistless power that lies behind the Army since 1861. It is equally evident that it will not be safe much longer to trust to the moral effect of such an insignificant handful of men in the face of ignorant and unreflecting crowds, who might be tempted to break the charm. Familiarity breeds contempt, and no man who remembers the fate that befell the Regular Army in 1861, before the commencement of actual hostilities, can wish to see the experiment repeated or the chord of moral influence stretched to breaking.

We have learned within the past week that if we hope to be strong enough in the future to quell internal disorder we must strengthen our Regular Army to a force based on some element of certainty, such as the amount of our population. It will not be necessary to raise a fresh regiment, but those we have must be filled up to their full war strength at once if we expect to have any sense of safety in the future. So much is plainly demanded by common sense and self preservation, and the demagogery that will oppose such a reasonable demand after the events of the past week is nothing but an appeal for a revolution of the Government and the substitution of mob law for the rule of constitutional authority. This spirit has already made its appearance in more than one paper since it has seemed that the crisis of danger has passed, but the logic of facts and public opinion is too irresistible to be met by any such sophistical arguments as have yet appeared, based, in all instances, on ignorant or wilful perversions of fact.

The further moral of the past week is equally obvious, which is, that a purely volunteer militia, not provided with military necessities and subsistence by a State, cannot be depended on for duty in times of peril. The safety of such large cities as

have been saved— notably New York—has been mainly due to the exertions of paid police forces, efficient in proportion to their discipline, and the militia of the different States have preserved public property in the same ratio of efficiency. While police are essentially a local organization, not properly under control of the General Government, the militia are as clearly and constitutionally under its supervision; and the urgent necessity of a general militia law, enforceable in every State of the Union, and under the direct control of the War Department, has been demonstrated during the past week. Such a law should be passed at the earliest moment, and no State should attempt to keep up more men than it can arm, clothe, pay and feed, under any and all circumstances. So far, the efficiency of the militia of every Northern State has depended on the perfection of its organization more than its numbers, and not one State has yet shown a perfect organization. Those that have best stood the test have been New York and New Jersey, but even there grave defects of administration have appeared, which have only been temporarily overcome by the zeal and energy of individuals. A reformation of the whole system is required, so as to keep the force under some real control, pay for service rendered being guaranteed, and direct responsibility enforced by law under the same regulations that govern the Army. In other words, what is wanted is a practical system that will not depend on individual effort, a system like that of the Regular Army, capable of making poor material into good soldiers, of training officers to real duty, and in which rank will depend on military efficiency, not on money or social qualities.

To do this, an easy way is opened by the example of European nations such as England and Germany, where the army and militia are part and parcel of each other, the volunteer forces under the control of regular officers, and the only systematic defects are those incident to the short term of service required. The subject opens a vast field for discussion in the future, and we propose to return to it with the hope that the troubles of the past week will end in giving us a sound military system.

THE RAILWAY RIOTS.

WEST VIRGINIA.—Last week, as we went to press, Thursday, July 19, a strike of railway employes, firemen and others, had begun on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in the State of West Virginia, necessitating the employment of regular troops to quell the disturbances on the line. Unlike ordinary strikes, this one was accompanied with mob violence on the part of the men, who undertook to prevent all traffic on the railway till their demands were complied with. The position of the Governor of West Virginia is revealed in the following telegram:

WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA, July 18.

To Hon. George W. McCrary, Secretary of War: The Legislature of 1875 prohibited the enrolment of the militia of this State. There is now but one volunteer company which is valuable in this emergency. I have no doubt that within ten days I could organize within the State a force sufficient to suppress any riot, but in the meantime much property will be destroyed, and what is more important, valuable lives lost. I regret the necessity, but have not hesitated to assume the responsibility of applying to the President for assistance.

HENRY M. MATTHEWS, Governor.

Warned by the recent comments of party opponents on the employment of U. S. troops to suppress internal disorder, this demand was not acceded to by the Government till proof was offered that the need was urgent and that the State of Virginia could not defend itself. In the meantime matters grew worse at the town of Martinsburg where the riots originated, and the only company of militia present was roughly handled by the mob, being frightened into a retreat. General French, colonel of the 4th Artillery, was then ordered out with all the available troops, and the following proclamation was issued from Washington on the night of July 18:

Whereas, It is provided in the Constitution of the United States that the United States shall protect every State in this Union on application of the Legislature or the Executive, when the Legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence; and

Whereas, The Governor of the State of West Virginia has represented that domestic violence exists in said State at Martinsburg and at various other points along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in said State, which the authorities of said State are unable to suppress; and

Whereas, The laws of the United States require that in all cases of insurrection in any State, or of obstruction to the laws thereof, whenever it may be necessary in the judgment of the President, he shall forthwith by proclamation command such insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within a limited time;

Now, therefore, I, Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States, do hereby admonish all good citizens of the United States, and all persons within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, against aiding, countenancing, abetting, or taking part in such unlawful proceedings; and I do hereby warn all persons engaged in or connected with said domestic violence and obstruction of laws to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes on or before 12 o'clock noon of the 19th day of July inst.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this eighteenth day of July, in the year of Our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, and of the Independence of the United States, the one hundred and second.

R. B. HAYES.
By the President:
F. W. SEWARD, Assistant Secretary of State.

The 19th was occupied in forwarding the troops to the scene of action, and the following official documents will show how quickly trouble vanishes in the presence of firm and resolute men who are professional soldiers and know how to keep cool:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES TROOPS,

MARTINSBURG, W. Va., July 20, 1877.
Due notification having been given by the proclamation of the President of the United States to those concerned, the undersigned warns all persons engaged in the interruption of travel on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad that the trains must not be impeded, and whoever undertake it do so at their own peril.
WILLIAM H. FRENCH,
Brevet Maj.-Gen. U. S. Army, Col. 4th Artillery commanding.

MARTINSBURG, W. Va., July 20, 1877.

To Col. Vincent, Assistant Adjt.-Gen., War Department, Washington:

All quiet here. One striker arrested yesterday and released on bail. Sent Lieut. Curtis and ten men yesterday to Keyser, beyond Cumberland. Have ordered another company there. Curtis' despatch sent herewith will give a fair idea of the extent of the strikers' operations there. Anticipate no trouble at this place.

FRENCH, Col. Commanding.

KEYSER, W. Va., July 19, 1877.

To Gen. French, Commanding United States Troops:

Arrived at Keyser at quarter to three a. m. The train was stoned at Sir John's Run, but no one was injured. The rain doubtless prevented a large gathering. Reached Cumberland without molestation at quarter to one a. m. Torpedoes on the track notified the strikers at Keyser of our coming. The regular engineer and fireman were taken off by the strikers and the train run on a siding. About one hundred strikers are at the depot now. My detachment is too small for effective operations, and there are poor accommodations. Shall I remain here, retire to Cumberland or return to Martinsburg.

CURTIS, First Lieut. Commanding.

MARTINSBURG, W. Va., July 20, 1877.

Gen. Vincent, War Department, Washington:

Trouble reported at Cumberland, Md. Please send instructions.

FRENCH.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 20, 1877.

Gen. French, Commanding, Martinsburg:

Telegram received. What is character and extent of trouble at Cumberland? Do appearances indicate that an increase of the United States forces will be necessary? What does the Governor desire? Answer for information of the Secretary of War.

VINCENT, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

MARTINSBURG, W. Va., July 20, 1877.

Gen. Vincent, Assistant Adjt.-Gen., War Department, Washington:

Telegram received. No further news from the West. Will forward it as soon as advised. No reinforcement required in West Virginia. Particulars in to-morrow's mail. All quiet here. Trains running as usual East.

FRENCH, Col. Commanding.

Some disagreement having arisen between General French and the railroad authorities in regard to the movement of trains, the General finally telegraphed Gen. Hancock, asking to be relieved, and saying of the railroad authorities: If I cannot act independent of them in the delicate duties which have heretofore been performed by me with satisfaction to the War Department, and without shedding the blood of the employes of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, it would be preferable to have another officer who would be less objectionable to that corporation. Gen. French was accordingly relieved by Gen. Getty.

This ended the trouble for the time in West Virginia. The last despatches show that it had spread to the State of Maryland, which possesses a militia, and the contrast between good and bad ways of doing business is displayed in the very first lines of the account of the manner in which the troops were called out, not by telegraph and quietly, but publicly by sound of bells.

ATTACK UPON THE MARYLAND MILITIA.

MARYLAND.—We condense the following from the Baltimore Gazette, July 21, as regards the conduct of the 5th and 6th Maryland during the riots of Friday, July 20, at Baltimore:

"At 6.30 p. m., by order of General Herbert, 'Big Sam' sounded forth the call to arms. The call was taken up by the bell at the Firemen's Insurance Building, corner of Smith and Second streets, and as the notes of the two powerful bells rose and fell over the city the excitement began perceptibly to increase. Members of the 5th and 6th Regiments could be seen hurrying through the streets toward the armories, while the crowds in the lower part of the city, where the population of mechanics and laborers is so dense, soon began to leave the main thoroughfares and to gather around the 6th Regiment Armory at the corner of Front and Fayette streets." It should be stated that the troops were ordered out to go to Cumberland on the B. and O. R. R., where rioting had already begun. "By 7.30 o'clock the street for more than a square each way was packed with a writhing mob of howling, maddened men. All show of order had disappeared. No restraint was set upon their fury, and the police were openly defied. As soon as a soldier was seen a rush was immediately made for him, preceded by missiles of all kinds hurled at the luckless victim of the crowd's wrath. One or two of the soldiers saw what awaited them, and, being unarmed, turned and went back home. One was seized and thrown into Jones' Falls, over the railings of the Fayette street bridge, but fortunately caught on a beam and escaped being dashed into the stream. He quickly leaped the railing and eluded his pursuers. In the meanwhile all was busy preparation within the armory. Two hundred and fifty men had answered the call, and, notwithstanding the fierce assaults made upon them, most of the members appeared calm and cool. It now became apparent, however, that the guard of four men stationed at the door were only endangered by the missiles, and could do no possible good in quelling the tumult. Lieut. Q. C. Brown, Commissary of the Regiment, accordingly descended the stairs and ordered the guard in. The word of command had scarcely escaped his lips when the crowd

uttered a wild yell of triumph and hurled a perfect storm of brickbats and stones at the retreating forms of the soldiers. The two large glass doors of the armory were shattered into fragments, and Lieut. Brown received a painful blow upon the wrist. The mob outside now seemed to think the soldiers were intimidated, and became more violent in their demonstrations; windows in the armory were broken, doors battered, and the wildest tumult raged in the streets. Finally, at 8.15 P.M., the regiment had concluded all preparations, and the order to march was given. The police had been previously notified to open the doors and then stand aside. The door opened on Front street, with a long flight of stairs to descend, and only admitted of the passage of two soldiers abreast. Co. I, 40 men, Capt. William H. Tapper, was the first in line, and, although evidently excited, they marched with a determined step down the stairs at the command of their officer. "Keep your heads down, boys," was passed along the line as the storm of missiles fell against them upon their appearance at the door. These were immediately followed by the quick, short pops of more deadly small-arms, which the infuriated mob aimed at the soldiers. For a moment the wildest confusion ensued. The soldiers were now thoroughly aroused to their danger. They wavered for a moment, and then started upon a march without a parallel in the annals of Baltimore, save that of the Massachusetts regiment on the memorable 19th of April, 1861. They quickly formed in line, and headed by Col. Peters, who had before stood at the head of the stairs, marched out with a determined step. As soon as they reappeared at the door the assault by the crowd was repeated, but this time with far different results. The first rank of soldiers levelled their muskets and fired upon the assailants, who immediately retreated. The whole line then fled out, and were attacked on all sides. As soon as the determined disposition of the company to resist the attack was manifested, the crowd scattered wildly in every direction. The company then marched off down Front street to Gay, then to Baltimore street. At this juncture a fatal delay occurred in the progress of the soldiers. About ten minutes elapsed before a movement was made, and in the meanwhile the mob had returned to the scene of action from the alleys and lanes into which they had retreated for concealment. They evidently thought the regiment was intimidated by the reception given the first company. The next in motion was Co. F, Capt. John C. Fallon, and the attack upon them was, if anything, fiercer than that upon Co. I. A regular volley of small-arms met them, which they returned with terrible effect, as later developments showed. Several of their number were separated from the line, and had to retreat into the armory, while their comrades marched down the street, firing at the mob which followed them, and which was gradually driven back. Co. B, Capt. John B. Duffy, composed of much younger men than the others, proceeded to descend the steps immediately in the rear of Co. F. Some of them appeared to be boys of not more than 17 years, and showed much trepidation in the presence of this danger, which taught them for the first time that amateur soldiering was not all fun. When attacked at the door a considerable portion of them fell back up the stairs, and as they scrambled up pell-mell it was a miracle that some were not pierced by the bayonets upon their guns. The cheering words of Capt. Duffy, Col. Peters, and the other officers, soon restored order, however, and they marched out bravely. The same scene was enacted, though to a less extent, as the rioters had by this time become aware of the determined and deadly nature of the soldiers' resistance. Along Baltimore street the excitement was unparalleled. It was about 9 o'clock, when all the retail stores are open and the streets thronged with people. The fury of the mob seemed to know no bounds, and with fierce yells they advanced again and again upon the troops. When turning into Baltimore street the latter turned and delivered a volley at their assailants. The crowd could then be seen scattering away down the cross streets. Suddenly the flash of musketry lit up the street, and again the sight of a crowd dispersing. Just then the detachment of the 6th Regiment could be distinguished in the darkness marching up the street in platoon front in good order. They deflected to allow a street car to pass, executed the movement neatly, and resumed their forward march. As they reached Holliday street a crowd rushed toward them, headed by a large man, who held a missile in his hand. Just then some of the troops turned and fired to the left and rear, and again the crowd scattered, leaving two men and a boy lying on the street. Thus the regiment marched on, firing as it went. The building of the Dime Restaurant, corner of Baltimore and Holliday streets, was literally riddled with bullets. An elderly man, dressed in white clothing, was standing on the pavement in front of the Carrollton as the soldiers passed. He was encouraging the crowd, who were following after the command. A soldier stepped out of the ranks a short distance from him, took deliberate aim, and fired. The man in white clothes dropped dead. His remains were conveyed to the Middle Station.

CONDUCT OF THE FIFTH MARYLAND.

So far we have followed the 6th Maryland, which shows strong symptoms of bad management on the part of its colonel, in allowing his troops to be separated into small squads, thereby inviting attack, when the steady and imposing attitude of the whole regiment as one body would probably have prevented all bloodshed by overawing the riotous elements. We next come to the conduct of the 5th, the crack regiment of its State, and one in which the JOURNAL naturally feels a great interest, as we hope to see them justify the opinion we have expressed of them in former days. The Gazette informs us that:

The 5th regiment filed out of the armory into Garden street at 7 o'clock, and thence via Madison to Entaw street and Camden Station. As they left the armory they were received with rounds of applause by the assembled crowds

of people who surrounded the armory building in a dense mass, numbering several thousands. All along the route the same hearty demonstration greeted the crack regiment as they moved along, headed by the drum corps. When near Camden Station, however, they were met by an excited crowd of several hundred men who hooted and jeered the soldiers as they passed along. No notice was taken of this, however. As the regiment filed into the station the rear companies were attacked by the mob, who were armed with clubs and revolvers. Bricks, stones, and other missiles were hurled, and several men were severely injured, among whom was Lieut. Rogers, of Co. C, 5th regiment. He was struck in the breast with a heavy stone. A squad of policemen assembled at this point, under Capt. Delanty, went to the relief of the militia, and several were knocked down and severely beaten. It is also said that several muskets were taken from them, but the truth of this could not be ascertained. Lieut. Rogers was carried in and attended by Surgeon W. H. Crim, of the 5th. The 5th, after entering the depot, passed through to the platform and halted at "company rest." The special train of ten cars, intended for the transportation, was backed up to the right of the platform. Upon the entrance of the 5th regiment, about 7:30, an excited crowd of strikers, numbering about 200, began an attack upon the engine with stones and pistols, and for some moments the fusillade was continued, until the wood work of the engine was a complete wreck. The engineer and fireman escaped with a few bruises. A small force of police from the front charged on the mob, but were repulsed. Gen. Herbert ordered Capt. Zollinger to disperse the mob. Capt. Zollinger, with Co. C, Capt. Herbert, then charged, with fixed bayonets, those rioters who had forced their way midway of the platform, north of Barre street. The soldiers drove them off the platform, when the rioters made a stand in the yard, near Howard street, and assailed the troops with missiles of every description. By this fusillade Priv. Geo. Wonderly, of Co. C, and Lieut. Spear, of the same company, were struck in the head with stones. Co. C again charged the mob to the intersection of Howard and Barre streets, where they made a stand and again assailed the militia. Numerous pistol shots were fired by the rioters, and Private Lewis, of Co. K, and others were struck down. Co. C had in the meantime been reinforced by Co. K, but both companies were ordered back, they being unable to cope with the mob, which had increased to several thousands, and took possession of the entire vicinity. The coolness with which the two companies deported themselves was remarkable. Had extreme measures been used at the time, it would no doubt have put a stop to all further riotous acts, but Gov. Carroll, who was present in consultation with Brig.-Gen. Herbert, Maj. Harry Gilmore, and other police authorities, counselled the use of civil power until the very latest possible moment. Notice was sent to each of the station houses for all policemen who could be mustered, and, pending their arrival, the mob, constantly augmenting in numbers, held their positions in the depot yard and the surrounding streets. Three boys or young men, evidently crazed with liquor, boarded engine No. 407, and, giving her full power, ran her down below Lee street, where she was turned upside down. The rioters then tore up the tracks in the yard, and simultaneously demonstrations were made in front of the depot on Camden street. Major Harry Gilmore, with a squad of men from Co. C, 5th regiment, formed in line at the head of the platform in front of the ticket window, where the ammunition of the 5th, in boxes, was piled. At this time a movement was made by the rioters from Barre street, but they retreated after ascending the platform for a few yards. Anticipating the movement, the militia was ordered to load and make ready, which they did, but the retrograde movement on the part of the rioters prevented any extreme measure at this time.

Here we see in simple facts several important lessons. The 5th moved out promptly on time, faced the crowd boldly and conquered it; the 6th hesitated an hour and a half, moved out timidly, and were virtually worsted by the mob. The 5th had no need to fire a shot. No man fired without orders as was done in the 6th. We are proud to see on the side of order our old friend of Confederate fame, Harry Gilmore. It is he and the like of him that made the 5th do itself as much honor as the 6th reaped discredit.

CALL FOR UNITED STATES TROOPS.

This attack on the 5th and 6th Maryland compelled the Governor to give up the idea of sending them to Cumberland. The United States troops, however, were on hand, and a despatch from Cumberland, Saturday, announced the arrival of 135 soldiers from Martinsburg and Keyser at that place. In Baltimore the rioters became more quiet, as the police and the 5th Maryland succeeded in capturing about 200 of them by a concerted attack around two sides of a block of houses. These were found to be common Baltimore roughs with no railway men among them. Governor Carroll then asked the Government for help, and the following correspondence ensued.

SOLDIERS' HOME, WASHINGTON, July 21, 1877.

To Governor John Lee Carroll, Baltimore, Md.:

The President directs me to say that he will aid you to the extent of his power. Available troops will be sent, but a call upon neighboring States will probably be necessary. Communicate with me here and I will advise you more definitely in a short time.

GEORGE W. MCCRARY, Secretary of War.

SOLDIERS' HOME, July 21—11.29 A.M.

General Vincent, Washington:

What troops can be sent promptly to aid Governor of Maryland, if any?

GEORGE W. MCCRARY, Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, July 21.

Hon. Secretary of War, Soldiers' Home:

General Barry at Fort McHenry, right on the spot, has two field pieces, probably three, ready. The effect of these would be very great and effective.

There are no other troops nearer than Fortress Monroe or New York, but the marines at the Navy-yard, here, I take, are available.

VINCENT.

Other telegrams followed, the result of which is thus reported by correspondents on the spot on Sunday, July 22:

"Major-Gen. Hancock has arrived and assumed command of all the United States troops in this vicinity.

"12.10 P.M.—Notwithstanding the apparent quiet prevailing at this hour, the most excited feeling prevails. Four hundred regular troops, including those from Fort Columbus, New York, and Fortress Monroe, arrived this morning, and are under the im-

mediate command of Gen. Hancock. As the troops from Fort Columbus marched from the President street depot of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, up Pratt street to Camden depot, a few stones were thrown from the crowd on the sidewalk, and one of the soldiers struck. This assault was apparently unheeded, as the men marched on without halting. It is said the assailant was promptly arrested by the police. The general opinion is that, with the revenue cutter *Ewing* at Locust Point, with her guns trained on the approaches to the Government bonded general warehouses, the regular troops with batteries stationed at various points, the 5th and 6th Regiments M.N.G., five hundred regular and five hundred picked special police, the force is sufficient to suppress or speedily quell any violence of the strikers or plundering mobs. Major Gen. Hancock with his staff is at Barnum's. Gen. Barry, in command at Fort McHenry, is with his battery at Camden depot, where he has remained all day, and was through last night. There are also at Camden depot three companies, M, G and D of the 3d Artillery from New York, under command of Gen. Ayres, acting as infantry, and a detachment of general service troops under command of Lieut. Sage, 11th Infantry, at Mount Clare station, just within the city limits, the principal oil and cattle depot of the road; three companies, K, I and L, of the 3d Artillery, under command of Gen. Gibson, at the armory of the 6th Regiment, at the corner of Fayette and Front streets; a detachment of the battalion of engineers, under command of Major Abbot. Besides these, there are marines at different points, in the Custom House, and elsewhere, on duty, under Major Heywood. These marines were sent in answer to a requisition from Collector Thomas."

Monday and Tuesday were distinguished by the arrival of more Federal troops and the complete restoration of order in Baltimore, while the excitement so far subsided that Gen. Hancock judged it wise to remove his headquarters to the point of greater danger, than at Philadelphia. By Wednesday evening passenger trains were running regularly throughout the State, but a freight blockade still existed at points west of Baltimore, causing great distress at small towns for want of food, on account of the stoppage of supplies of flour and meat.

THE PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA.

PENNSYLVANIA.—If the Governor and higher officials of Maryland displayed fatuity and imbecility in calling out their troops as they did, as if to invite a riot, the history of affairs in the State of Pennsylvania displays a still more humiliating record, unrelieved, as in Maryland, by the steady gallantry of a single regiment. The following telegrams and orders will tell the story:

PITTSBURG, July 19, 1877.

To Hon. John F. Hartranft, Governor of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa.:

A tumult, riot and mob exist on the Pennsylvania Railroad at East Liberty and in the Twelfth Ward of Pittsburgh. Large assemblages of people are upon the railroad, and the movement of freight trains either east or west is prevented by intimidation and violence, molesting and obstructing the engineers and other employees of the railroad company in the discharge of their duties. As the sheriff of the county I have endeavored to suppress the riot, and have not adequate means at my command to do so, and I therefore request you to exercise your authority in calling out the military to suppress the same.

R. H. FIFE, Sheriff of Allegheny county.

LANCASTER, Pa., 3:17 A. M.

To R. H. Fife, Sheriff of Allegheny county, Pa.:

Have ordered Gen. Pearson to place a regiment on duty to aid you in suppressing disorder.

JAMES W. LATTA, Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS 6TH DIVISION N. G. OF PA.,

PITTSBURG, July 20—3 A. M.

Special Order No. 5.

In compliance with instructions from Headquarters National Guard of Pennsylvania, the 18th regiment is hereby ordered and directed to assemble at the Central Armory, fully uniformed, armed and equipped for duty at half-past six A. M. Col. P. N. Guthrie will report for duty with his command at the Union Depot at 7 o'clock sharp.

By order of Major-Gen. Pearson.

J. B. MOORE, Lieutenant-Colonel.

The 18th Pennsylvania was soon found inadequate to suppress the Pittsburgh riots and found itself hooted and derided, just as the feeble militia at West Virginia had been. The 19th Pennsylvania was ordered to its help, and very soon it was seen that further help was needed, the more so as the two county regiments were fraternizing with the strikers. At 8 o'clock that evening Major-Gen. R. M. Brinton, commanding the 1st Division, N. G. P., received the following despatch:

You will move your entire division, cavalry and artillery dismounted, via Pennsylvania Railroad to Pittsburgh, reporting on your arrival to Major-Gen. Pearson. Advise him and me of the hour of your departure from Philadelphia, and your progress along the road. Ammunition will be furnished you at Harrisburg, and will be in charge of Geo. C. Kelley and Gen. Diver. The Pennsylvania Railroad will furnish transportation.

JAMES W. LATTA, Adjutant-General.

The following list of the troops as given by the N. Y. Herald correspondent is believed to be correct: 1st regiment, Col. R. Dale Benson, 285 men; 6th regiment, Col. Maxwell, 153; 3d regiment (two companies), 55; 2d regiment, Lieut.-Col. Gorgas, 63; State Fencibles, Capt. John W. Ryan, 47; Black Hussars, Capt. Kleinz, 45; Washington Grays, 23; Keystone Battery, Capt. Poulterer, 18; Weccacoe Legion, Capt. Denny, 37. Total, 725. The late men were ordered to report at the Union Depot to go on, and about thirteen hundred men were sent forward between then and Saturday, 21st July. The first troops reached Pittsburgh at 2:30 P.M., of Saturday, but no interference was attempted with the strikers till about 5 o'clock. What followed is told in the despatches which describe the arrival at the 23rd street crossing, at 5 P.M.

The railroad tracks at that point being completely blocked with strikers, the Black Hussars, of Philadelphia, were ordered to clear the railroad crossing, but, not being able to do so, another company was ordered to their assistance from the 1st Pennsylvania.

The military advanced with fixed bayonets, but were

met with a shower of stones and missiles from the crowd. They opened fire on the crowd indiscriminately and in rapid succession. The crowd retreated toward East Liberty. At half-past five o'clock the crossing was in possession of the military. Every few minutes the crowd would be panic stricken and a stampede would take place. The terrible results of the volley caused intense excitement throughout the city. At 9 p. m. the excitement was raging all over the city, which was in the hands of an armed mob, composed of laborers and iron workers, coal miners, stevedores, and others in full sympathy with the strikers. A part visited Johnson's gun factory on Smithfield street and armed themselves. Another and still larger crowd finished the demolition of Brown's establishment, on Wood street, which they completely gutted, and then marched down Fifth avenue with drums beating and flags flying, nearly 3,000 in number.

This seems to have completely demoralized the Philadelphia troops. A late despatch says that the wildest excitement pervaded the city. The 1st and 2d regiments, of Philadelphia, were huddled in the round house of the Pennsylvania Railroad, thoroughly frightened at the result of the day's work. The hasty action of the first named resulted in the death of ten persons and a number of others so badly wounded that they can hardly survive.

They were not left there long in peace, for at midnight a crowd, composed of strikers and workmen of other lines of business, began firing into the round house, to which fire the troops responded.

Then came one of the most humiliating pages in the history of Pennsylvania which one could hardly believe were it not attested by witnesses. A number of citizens went to the Philadelphia soldiers intrenched in the Pennsylvania round house and begged them to leave the city, to prevent a general massacre.

It seems that the rioters had already captured three pieces of artillery from Hutchinson's Battery, a local organization, and had begun to fire solid shot into the round house, while the two local regts. (18th and 19th Penn.) had actually stacked their arms and gone home in disgust, leaving their weapons to the mob. We sincerely hope that this part of the shameful history may be yet disproved, but it is positively asserted in telegrams from the spot. The rioters finally determined to burn the Philadelphia soldiers out. In consequence of the blockade which had existed for two days, the sidings in the yards of the outer station as well as those extending eastward for three or four miles, were crowded with freight cars, filled with grain products and merchandise of all kinds, besides which a number of loaded oil, coke, and coal cars were collected there en masse. While a portion of the mob surrounded the building in which the military had taken refuge, large bodies proceeded to set fire to the oil cars. An alarm of fire was sounded and the Fire Department of the city promptly responded, but the rioters, who had complete control of the city, refused to permit them to make any effort to extinguish the flames. Train after train was fired by the infuriated crowd, and a large party of the strikers captured a car filled with coke, which they ran from the Allegheny Valley railway track to a siding connecting with the Pennsylvania Railroad. They then procured large quantities of petroleum, and pouring it over the coke, ignited the pile. In a very few minutes the car was a mass of fire, and it was then pushed along the tracks and forced against the round house. The building did not burn as rapidly as desired, and the mob, bent on revenge, rushed up the road and sent burning trains down toward the doomed buildings. From midnight until 5 o'clock on Sunday morning the main efforts of the crowd were directed to firing the buildings and cars, but about half an hour later the mob which had been besieging the military left the grounds for some unexplained reason. This afforded the troops, who were in danger of being roasted alive, an opportunity to emerge from the building, and they succeeded in reaching Liberty street in a very few moments. They quickly formed in line and marched up to Thirty-third street, and thence to Penn avenue and Butler street. The objective point was the United States Arsenal, where they expected to obtain shelter. While turning into Butler street, however, the leaders of the mob, who had been informed of their retreat, brought fully 1,000 rioters, armed and supplied with ammunition, after them in hot pursuit. Some of the troops fired at the rioters as they moved along the street, which only stirred the mob to greater fury.

When the troops reached the arsenal the commandant refused to admit them. He said he had only ten men, and would be powerless to hold the place if the mob should attack it. He consented to take care of the wounded, and they were accordingly carried into the hospital. The main body of the troops continued their march along Butler street, a constant fusillade upon them being kept up by the mob as they moved forward. One of the soldiers was killed by a shot before they had reached the arsenal, and nearly opposite the cemetery gate fully a mile above the arsenal, two others were killed and were left lying on the sidewalk. The column continued its flight and crossed over to the north side of the Allegheny River on the Sharpsburg bridge, the mob following as rapidly as possible. After reaching the north side the troops scattered, and in this way the mob was divided into very small bodies.

Of course after this surrender the rioters were triumphant, and ended by destroying all the property of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Pittsburgh, many millions of dollars in value. Some idea of the management shown by the State authorities in the whole matter is shown in the fact, stated in despatches, that the troops left Philadelphia without rations on Friday evening, and had been without food during the whole of their long trip to Pittsburgh, as well as during their siege. A further result of their failure is found in the fact that the rioters, having burned all the railroad property they could find, turned their attention to the

rest of the city and inaugurated a reign of terror therein.

TROUBLES ELSEWHERE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

On Monday, July 23, disturbances broke out at Reading, Pa., and despatches from that quarter state that from early morning the streets were crowded with excited strikers, the war-cry of whom was "Bread! bread!" About noon an assemblage of about five hundred congregated at the Philadelphia and Reading depot and took possession. A passenger train was halted and the engine cut loose, but allowed to proceed after a short delay; but a coal train that made its appearance only an hour prior was held by the strikers, the engineer having been stoned from his seat in the cab. The Chief of Police read the Riot act to the crowd, but they paid no attention to it, and merely greeted him with howls of derision. The Easton Grays, Allentown Rifles, and other companies of the 4th regiment, comprising about 250 troops, and under command of Col. Good, arrived here at about 7:30 this evening at the new depot. Their movements were kept secret and scarcely any persons outside of railroad circle were aware of their coming till they marched into Seventh street. They formed at the depot, and thence, with drums beating and colors flying, marched to a part of the track situated near Seventh and Penn streets, known as the Cut. Here there was a train in possession of the strikers. The Cut is formed by an excavation, on both sides of which are streets which are crossed by an iron bridge.

Both streets and bridge were crowded by the mob, who glared angrily at the soldiers until the latter were parallel with Washington street. The train before mentioned was manned by strikers, and, as the soldiers approached, these men cheered and gave the latter to understand that they approached at their peril. The Cut for a distance of 100 yards from Penn street was blocked with people, and these made no motion to retreat until the soldiers, maddened by a shower of stones and lumps of coal, fired a blank volley into the air. Perceiving that the warning had not the desired effect, the soldiers fired again, this time with deadly effect. The mob, discovering that many of their number were killed and wounded, rushed from the Cut in all directions, rending the air with their shouts. The soldiers continued their march until Penn street was reached. Then they wheeled to the right and marched to Fifth street, whence they took up their line of march for the depot.

A body of the coal and iron police from Pottsville had been for several hours trying to control the crowd and several of the officers were killed by the volley. Despatches state that after the shooting the scenes that occurred beggar description. The people appeared to have become perfectly crazy. "Blood! blood!" was the cry, "Murder has been done, and we'll have revenge!" And as each body, animate or inanimate, was carried past, howls of passion rent the air. Half an hour subsequent all was quiet, but in the course of an hour Penn street was thronged with a crowd of boys (they were not men), maddened with drink and excitement, who broke into the armory and possessed themselves of about forty rifles, with the aid of which they declared they would clean out the murderers who had shot their friends.

The threat was not, however, carried out, and at midnight all was comparatively quiet, though the streets were still paraded by bodies of turbulent strikers. In spite of the threats of the mob, and the openly expressed sympathy of the lower and a great many of the middle-class citizens, the action of the military had broken the back of mob-rule, for the time.

At Pittsburgh on the same date matters were reported as comparatively quiet. The railroad strikers had become ashamed of the late excesses into which the mob of roughs had hurried them: and gave up their arms and the artillery. The better citizens tendered their services to the Mayor and were formed into a volunteer battalion of 500, under command of Gen. James S. Negley. It is said that most of them were veterans of the Civil war. A body of miners from Elizabethborough came up in canal boats and a panic ensued, it being feared that they were to join the rioters, but their intentions proved to be peaceful and they returned home. The Duquesne Grays arrived and were added to the volunteer battalion, and finally word was sent to the remnants of the Philadelphia troops inviting them to come and offering them "protection."

The disgraceful state of affairs caused by the alternate rashness and pusillanimity of the State troops in Pittsburgh, is well shown by what took place next day. Despatches state that on Monday, at 2 p. m., the railroad depots were besieged by large crowds, intent on intimidating the troops ordered to Harrisburg or points west. Later in the day nine companies from Schuylkill County and two from Northumberland County reached the State Arsenal by stratagem, being unloaded several miles west, and marched to their destination in order to avoid a collision with the mob. Among the companies were nine which Gen. Sigfried, of Pottsville, failed to get over the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad because of the destruction of the bridge across the Schuylkill river at Reading. Several companies of Sigfried's division refused to come because of a fear that they would be mobbed. The Philadelphia companies detained in Altoona by the strikers were thoroughly demoralized, and detachments were maneuvering to pass without coming in contact with the mob on the other side of the river. Several indicated a willingness to surrender, provided they were not molested. A crowd of over one hundred rioters accordingly crossed the bridge to accept their surrender and afterward have them shipped to their homes; but when the militia saw the ruffians approaching they precipitately fled up the western shore of the river. Two car loads of troops, who had been at Altoona several days, were shipped to Philadelphia, via the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railway and Pottsville. The selection of this route afforded great relief to the disheartened military.

At 9 o'clock in the evening it was reported that detachments of troops from the 1st and 2d regiments of Philadelphia, eighteen in number, had surrendered themselves to the mob. The demoralized militia handed over their arms when assured that no harm would befall them. At a late hour the voluntary prisoners were fed by the mob.

At 10 o'clock the crowd which crossed the river in search of the Philadelphia militiamen reported coming towards Harrisburg returned to the city with twenty-three men of the 1st and 2d regiments as their prisoners. The captives were well fed and courteously treated by the strikers. Capt. Snowden and thirty-two men of the City Troop of Philadelphia were found a mile outside of the city and conducted thence to the State Arsenal.

Meantime the trouble had spread to Harrisburg, and the following despatch was sent to Washington:

HARRISBURG, PA., July 22.

To Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

Domestic violence exists within the State of Pennsylvania, in the city of Pittsburgh and along the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad and other railroads in said State, which the authorities are unable to suppress, and the Legislature of Pennsylvania cannot be convened in time to meet the emergency. I have therefore to request you that, in conformity with the Constitution of the United States, you shall furnish me with a military force sufficient to suppress disorder and protect persons and property against domestic violence.

JNO. F. HARTMAN, Governor of Pennsylvania.

At Philadelphia there was an attempt at rioting on Monday, a train of oil cars being set on fire. The Mayor took measures to arm the police and five department, and with the three or four hundred men still left out of the 1st Division, 600 men of a suddenly raised volunteer force and some regular troops, sailors and marines, felt himself comparatively safe. The fire was put out and no further rioting occurred. Gen. Hancock left Baltimore and came to Philadelphia that day at 1 o'clock, the trouble being deemed to have shifted to Pennsylvania.

In Philadelphia everything was reported quiet on Tuesday. Twenty-seven posts of the G. A. R. had volunteered for duty to aid the Mayor, and arms had been issued to them, while the police force was doubled with 1,200 specials.

In Pittsburgh, the citizens having by their neglect suffered so much loss before, now had the city in charge of a vigilance committee and a committee of public safety, who were arresting all suspicious characters and putting them in jail.

NEW YORK MILITIA IN THE FIELD.

NEW YORK.—Meanwhile that part of the State of New York which borders on the scene of hostilities began to be sensitive to the contagion. Only the week before last we had occasion to chronicle the closing of a strike on the Erie Railroad, so far as violence was concerned, owing to the prompt presence of troops at the scene of action, ordered there by Adjutant-General Townsend. Had it not been for the success of the rioters in West Virginia and Pennsylvania, it is probable that no further trouble would have taken place in New York, but as it was, no sooner did the news reach the western part of the State than the strike was renewed, and this time accompanied with violence, at Hornellsville, one of the junctions of the Erie Railroad, beyond Elmira, where large quantities of freight quickly accumulated.

The strike began Friday, July 20, and all the trains on the Western Division of the Erie were stopped by the strikers. The 54th and 74th New York were then ordered under arms to proceed to Hornellsville. The 54th, about 400 strong, reached Hornellsville Saturday evening. Soon after the 110th Battalion, 200 strong, arrived with the Elmira Battery (A, 7th Division, Capt. Walker.) Capt. Walker had only two of his guns, according to the despatches. The strikers received the men with jeers, but allowed them to occupy the company's yards. No attempts were made to start trains at first, and after the arrival of Inspector-General Woodward, who was ordered in command at Hornellsville, it was found that the force of militia present was insufficient to cope with the strikers in case of violence. On Sunday morning Gen. Wylie arrived from New York city with one baggage car full of stores and ammunition for the troops. Soon after a train was started out with some passengers and forty men of the 110th Battalion. The strikers had soaped the track for some distance on an up grade, and the engineer could not get more than eight miles an hour out of the train. The strikers boarded the cars in large numbers, cowed the militiamen, who did not venture to fire a shot, and finally obliged them to return to Hornellsville, while they wrecked the engine. No harm was done to the people on board. Gen. Woodward then telegraphed to Albany:

HORNELLSVILLE, 11.30 A. M.

Trains overpowered. Have called out the 23d regiment of Brooklyn and the 74th of Buffalo;

and the Adjutant-General approved the order. Accordingly the 23d left Brooklyn on Sunday evening. The notice was so short that only about 350 men departed, at 8.30 p. m., from the armory in Clermont avenue, Brooklyn.

Monday, July 23, was distinguished by the arrival of the 23d Brooklyn, which is thus described in despatches: The first detachment of the 23d arrived on a special train. When within a mile of the place, near Boiling Springs Creek bridge, the train was flagged by a crowd of strikers on the track. A rail had been torn up a short distance ahead. A detachment from the 54th regiment, of Rochester, was sent on the double quick down the track toward the scene, accompanied by Major-Gen. Henry Brinker and a number of the railroad officers. As soon as the train was stopped the crowd mounted the locomotive. They threw the fireman out of the cab and ordered the engineer to get down. He refused to desert his post, and was about to be taken off when the strikers became alarmed at hostile demonstrations of the militia and fled. Col. Ward had ordered the 23d out for duty,

and the detachment from the 74th appeared at the same time on the bridge, just beyond which the train had been stopped. The train reached Susquehanna Depot at 8 o'clock and stopped for breakfast. The crowd received the soldiers with insulting epithets and hooted them as they went to breakfast. The brakemen and firemen who were on the train were threatened all along the line from Susquehanna. At Waverly the crowd was very bitter, and a brakeman on the rear car was forced to leave his post. On reaching Addison, thirty miles east of Hornellsville, the soldiers were transferred to freight cars. At the other stations crowds of employes gathered and insulted them. The train was delayed about half an hour in its arrival at the depot by the exploit of the firemen at the Boiling Springs bridge. The train came up from that spot preceded by the soldiers of the 54th. At the lower end of the yard the 23d left the cars and was formed in line, two abreast, and marched through Loder street to the depot. Hundreds of people were assembled to witness its arrival. The troops were quartered for the night in the cars in which they arrived.

The troops at Hornellsville now consisted of the 23d, 54th, and 74th regiments; the 110th Battalion and Walker's Battery.

Meanwhile trouble had broken out at Buffalo. A strike had been determined upon at the Erie depots, and on Monday morning, the mob, reinforced by large numbers, called at the car shops of the Lake Shore and Erie companies and ordered all the workmen there to quit, which they did forthwith. Early in the afternoon an assault was made by nearly 2,000 rioters on about 200 militia, who were guarding the Lake Shore round house. The militia were obliged to leave the building, which was barricaded by the mob, who placed cars in position as defence against an attack. Col. Flach, of the 65th regiment, with about thirty men and three officers, proceeded to the round house to retake it from the mob. They were met with yells of derision by the crowd, and under a shower of stones, were obliged to retreat at the double-quick and force their way through the yelling crowd at the point of the bayonet. Some of the soldiers were badly cut on the hands with knives, and also clubbed. Four of the soldiers lost their muskets, which, however, were afterwards recovered. Col. Flach was badly clubbed, twice knocked down, forced across the canal, and obliged to take refuge in the Lake Shore paint shop, thus giving another illustration of the rashness which assaults a mob without adequate force to conquer it.

The battery and cavalry attached to the National Guard were ordered out at noon. No passenger trains on the Central, Lake Shore, or Erie Roads were allowed to go out.

While matters were in this state, Gov. Robinson, who was coming from New York by the Erie Railroad, purposely passing through the vicinity of the disturbed district, telegraphed to Albany to Gen. Townsend:

ONTARIO, July 23.

I am on the way to Albany. Direct every Major-General of Division of the National Guard to hold his Division in readiness for service at a moment's notice, subject to my orders.

L. ROBINSON.

Following the telegram, he arrived in Albany at 7 P. M. and found that the order had already been issued. On Monday night, July 23, the whole militia of the State was under arms till further orders.

On Tuesday morning a strike took place at Albany, and the trains on the Central road were stopped, while a mob of strikers went round to the various shops, forcing or exacting the railroad men and machinists to join the strike. The troops on hand consisted only of the 3d Division, numbering two regiments, one battalion and seven separate companies of infantry, and a battery and cavalry troop. General Townsend had on hand in Albany only the 10th and 25th regiments, and the battery of really effective force, and at once telegraphed to New York city for the 9th regiment, which left its armory at 4 P. M. and took the Hudson River road to Albany. The train arrived there late at night, and the regiment was placed in the Delavan House, next to the depot and yards of the railroad. The 9th took out 650 men in good order, and had no trouble in reaching Albany. The troops of the 5th N. Y. Division were ordered in readiness for marching. All the separate companies of the 3d Division were sent to Troy and Albany, and the 48th regiment sent from Oswego to Syracuse.

The journey of the 9th regiment is thus described by a correspondent with the regiment:

They took 642 men, and left the Grand Central Depot, in New York City, July 24th, on a special train at a quarter to five P. M. They were not to have left until five o'clock, but a despatch from Albany calling on Major General Shaler to hurry the departure of the men was so urgent that the command left the armory at once, without knapsacks, for the depot and embarked. As the cars moved out the men gave three cheers, which were answered with a will by the throngs of employes and passengers on the platform. The train shot out of the Grand Central depot, and, as it passed under the bridges overhead crowds of people on them waved their handkerchiefs and uttered "God speed and safe returns to the Ninth. Once under way the work of preparation began among the military. Twenty rounds of ammunition were served out to each man before Spuyten Duyvil was reached. Just before leaving the depot Colonel Hitchcock received a despatch stating that Rifle Inspector Harding would meet the cars at Albany. The train of sixteen cars was under Conductor Phil. Kenney, who came down from Albany to take the train up. Colonel Hitchcock took every precaution to prevent disturbance. He stationed sentries at each car door, and made the officers remain in the cars with their companies. As the train was passing by the depot at Scarborough some workmen threw stones at it, and John Garms and C. C. Campbell, of Co. F, were struck by the missiles. At Poughkeepsie, Colonel Hitchcock received the following despatch:

"New York, July 24, 1877.

"Mr. Kenney: Inform the Colonel that the mob has crossed the river, and are now in East Albany. There are from five hundred to seven hundred. He should be ready for them, and you should run in slow and cautiously, following directions of Colonel Hitchcock. J. M. T."

The train was stopped at Greenbush, eight miles below

Albany, by order of Colonel Hitchcock, and Capt. Walton was sent forward with Co. F to take possession of the drawbridge. When they had done this the train rushed across it. No trouble or crowd was seen. During the passage the windows of the cars were closed and the soldiers remained silent. A few minutes after the train crossed the drawbridge it arrived at Albany, and was met by General Carr and Rifle Inspector Harding, and by several hundred people, who welcomed it quite heartily. The men alighted and marched into the Delavan House to supper. Crowds of people were in and around the Delavan. Many of them were railroad men who, despite the vigilance of the officers and sentries, managed to give the boys assurances of their friendliness and fraternal feelings. After supper orders were issued to bivouac the men for the night at Martin's Hall, at the corner of Beaver and Pearl streets.

Next day they had complete control of Albany, and the story of the victory is not without interest, as showing the possibilities with a militia regiment where the commander has cool judgment. Early in the morning the Ninth formed opposite the Delavan House, and, accompanied by General Carr and staff, proceeded by special train to West Albany, where there had been a sort of blockade. It was feared from the temper of the operatives that an attempt would be made to prevent the despatch of freight and other business at this point. It was well known that the men who crossed the river at East Albany to prevent the passage of the Ninth on Tuesday evening were only too ready to act in concert with any malcontents in this vicinity, and, moreover, a mass meeting of strikers had adjourned to meet here at nine A. M.

General Carr and Colonel Hitchcock had a council of war during the night and decided to occupy and hold West Albany depot. Accordingly the 9th, after sleeping on the soft side of pine planks in Martin's Hall, spoon fashion, turned out unrefreshed at daybreak and formed on Broadway. The men had a good breakfast, marched to the depot and embarked. The regiment, with General Carr and staff, arrived at West Albany before seven o'clock. The train was stopped and the men alighted, and crossed to the depot, half a mile distant. Beneath the bridge the 9th rested. General Carr made his headquarters at the railway station. Everything was quiet, only a few people, mostly railroad employes, were about, and these, reassured by the presence of the 9th, went to work cheerfully. Cars were got into position and coupled and the whole aspect of business resumed. Colonel Hitchcock sent Companies F and A to the southern end of the track and skirmishers were thrown out east, west and north. Company D, Captain Auld, took charge of the upper shops and switches. The 10th regiment, of Albany, 400 men, arrived soon after. The first train moved west at a quarter to twelve A. M., and about this time the Citizens' Guard, of Troy, appeared, as did also crowds of sulky people. These, however, did not interfere with transit, and during the day trains went east and west without let or hindrance.

Grave apprehensions were entertained in New York city on Wednesday, on account of a meeting which the authorities permitted to be held in Tompkins Square, the centre of the laboring population. This meeting was called by a Communist named Schwab, and was avowedly for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the strikers. The departure of the 9th regiment left the force on hand to quell disturbance as follows: 1st Brigade—5th, 12th and 22d regiments; 2d Brigade—11th and 71st regiments; 3d Brigade—7th, 8th and 69th regiments, with 2,400 police, 250 men able to be spared from the fire stations, and 250 U. S. troops and marines in the neighborhood of the city in the harbor. Three Brooklyn regiments, the 13th, 14th and 47th were also available, after leaving Brooklyn a guard for emergencies. The meeting was announced for 8 o'clock, and all the militia regiments were held in readiness in their armories to meet expected trouble.

During this day, owing to the presence of the 23d Brooklyn, trains were run through Hornellsville for the first time.

The meeting on Wednesday evening failed to result in danger, owing to the precautions taken under the direction of the President of the New York Police Board, General W. H. Smith—"Baldy Smith" of Army fame. Partly in consequence of the real lack of interest in Communism among the working classes, but mainly owing to the fear of the police inspired by former riots, the meeting was not as large as expected, the speakers were timid and failed to elicit enthusiasm, and frequent panics occurred in consequence of rumors that the police were coming. The whole management of the affair on the part of General Smith was acknowledged to be superb, not a policeman being in sight till the regular speakers had exhausted their powers of oratory and the calm lights on the stands had been put out to save the Communist pocket from further expense. Then a few platoons of police made their appearance in the bright moonlight, and the square was cleared in less time than one could deem possible, the whole demonstration ending in a ridiculous fiasco.

All the same, an ample force of police had been in hiding all round the square, and every militia regiment in the city had been held in readiness for instant movement, with eighteen rounds of ammunition per man ready for distribution. The test of patience and endurance of these regiments, penned up in their close armories on the hottest night of the whole summer with no breeze stirring, was well met by the men, who as a rule behaved admirably. The defects of their discipline were observable in some regiments by too much singing and other noise inside the armories, and by neglect of the minutiae of guard duty. Most of them had nice guard mounts, but neglected the regular posting of their reliefs, and the guards displayed a lack of that sternness and imposing attitude that enables a line of regular sentries to keep back a crowd. A single policeman frequently scattered crowds that were hooting four or five sentries. This fault apart the general routine of duties was well performed, and the knowledge spread through the city of the existence of these units of force finally quelled all desire for rioting. On this day the 8th regiment left the city for Buffalo, to assist in quelling trouble there.

ACTION OF FEDERAL AUTHORITIES.

WASHINGTON.—On Monday morning the general excitement fairly reached Washington, in consequence of the unusual and pressing demands for troops from different quarters. The movements of troops as telegraphed were as follows:

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 23.—Troops from Fort Adams for Baltimore started at 7 o'clock this morning by way of Wickford.

PORTLAND, ME., July 23.—Co. H, 1st Artillery, started for Pittsburg this morning.

WATKINSVILLE, N. Y., July 24.—Battery H, 3d Artillery, from Madison Barracks, passed through this city to-day, en route for Baltimore via New York.

FORTRESS MONROE, VA., July 23.—General George W. Getty, commandant of the Artillery School, has received orders to take command of the troops on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

BOSTON, July 23.—Cos. A, D, I, and L, 1st Artillery, left for Baltimore to-day.

PORTSMOUTH, N. Y., July 23.—Battery F, 3d Artillery, passed through to-night for Baltimore.

After a Cabinet meeting on Monday, in response to Governor Hartman's request for aid, a proclamation was issued which, after reciting the spread of the insurrection, concludes:

"Now, therefore, I, Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States, do hereby admonish all good citizens of the United States and all persons within the territory and jurisdiction

of the United States, against aiding, countenancing, abetting or taking part in such unlawful proceedings, and I do hereby warn all persons engaged in or connected with said domestic violence and obstruction of the laws to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes on or before 12 o'clock noon of the twenty-fourth day of July, instant.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this twenty-third day of July, in the year of Our Lord 1877, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and second.

R. B. HAYES.

By the President:

WM. M. EVARTS, Secretary of State.

This is the second formal proclamation, which can be followed, if necessary, by a call for volunteers.

THE ATLANTIC SEABOARD.—By Tuesday evening it might be said that comparative order was restored on the roads from Boston to Washington, for the simple reason that United States troops, marines and sailors, were on hand at the principal points of danger, and quelled all disturbance by a display of strength and determination that awed the turbulent spirits. In Jersey City, the principal junction point of the Southern and Western roads, as U. S. troops passed through on their way from the New England coast to Baltimore, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, there were some attempts at stopping them, but the constant arrivals and departures of fresh companies, and the perfect coolness with which they were handled, effected a revulsion of feeling, and by Tuesday trains were running without interruption on the Southern lines, and on the Baltimore and Ohio.

In New Jersey, moreover, where the militia has been in gradual process of reformation, till at last it has become a comparatively compact and serviceable body, Governor Bedle put it all on duty along the different lines, and kept them clear for passenger trains, although a great accumulation of freight became inevitable on account of the absence of the regular train hands and the timidity of the new men. While it has not received so much notice in the general turmoil, there is no doubt that the State of New Jersey has done royally in this emergency, and that her militia have stood the test of service nobly.

THE WEST.—During the past week and up to date the strike has gradually spread to Ohio, Illinois and Missouri along the railroad lines, but no heavy fighting was reported for a very strange reason. The Western States being virtually unprovided with militia, were compelled to surrender to the strikers, who up to the present date have not abused their victory, except so far as to stop all traffic save what they pleased to consider harmless to them. The result of the movement was that business was generally suspended in Chicago and St. Louis, and the country given over to mob law for the time being.

ANCIENT ARTILLERY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I have read with much interest your valuable article of 7th inst., in relation to "Our New Naval Ordnance," in regard to which I would refer your readers, to my communication in your journal of July 15, 1865, respecting the Venetian manufacture of artillery, more than two years ago.

GEORGE MOUNTFORT.

BOSTON, July 12, 1877.

In the article referred to by Mr. Mountfort he said: "During my eight years' official residence at the Island of Candia, I frequently noticed on the Turkish Castle at the port of Canan, some Venetian artillery of a peculiar construction: which guns evidently were manufactured over two hundred years ago, and captured by the Turks in the surrender of that port in 1645. Two of aforesaid pieces of artillery are of beautiful workmanship, and the renowned 'winged lion' of Venice in *bas relief*, emblazoned on the crown of each, and I should judge the length of each piece to be at least eight feet. The muzzles or bores of these guns, to the depth of a foot or eighteen inches are what may be called rifled, although not similar to the present spiral mode; but in fine elongated ridges. From a close inspection of these guns, it appeared that when they were manufactured, a strong wrought-iron chamber or breech, ready bored with outside flanges or ears, was first prepared, which iron chamber being properly adjusted in a mould, the brass was then cast to its full length, consequently including and completely covering aforesaid 'iron breech,' to which it was not only firmly secured by its consequent metallic adhesion; but by aforesaid flanges or ears, the ends of which appeared through the brass casting to the exterior of the gun, where they were filed smooth to its surface. I was informed by the Turkish officers that when these guns were loaded with balls, the latter were wrapped in twine and closely rammed, the range of which balls was comparatively for four pounds weight each, very great. I was told also that a chamber or breech of this wrought-iron character most successfully withstood the shock of a charge of powder which instantly would demolish similarly proportioned guns made entirely of brass or cast-iron. On this Turkish castle at Canan, were also some ancient and beautiful pieces of brass ordnance, of Venetian and Turkish manufacture, of stupendous dimensions, the smooth bore or calibre of which were designed for the discharge of solid marble shot. Each of these guns is at least ten feet in length, and their marble shot each weigh 150 pounds. The body or chase of these guns is comparatively very thin; but from their chambers or breeches being made of wrought-iron, similar in construction to the smaller pieces already described, they are enabled to withstand the shock of a large charge of powder, and with their ponderous marble shot do terrible execution upon any hostile vessel of war they may encounter."

GENERAL GEORGE B. MCLELLAN has been invited to act as grand marshal at the approaching celebration of the centenary of the battle of Oriskany.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

RAILROAD RIOTS.—An account of the proceedings of the National Guard of the different States in connection with riot duty will be found under a separate heading. In the hurry and confusion of events transpiring in so many different localities simultaneously it can hardly be expected that the information shall be in all cases accurate and exhaustive, but we believe that our account will be found generally correct. We shall be glad to receive and publish corrected accounts of the movements of each regiment from its officers and members, congratulating them on the future now opening out to the National Guard.

THE COAT QUESTION.—A correspondent writes us: "In a recent number of the JOURNAL, it is suggested that a change in the present dress coat of the 7th regiment would be a change for the better. Thereby hangs a tale (not to the cost), and the story of how the coat came to be adopted originally is such a singular one that it is hardly likely any alteration will ever be made, after so many years' use of it. "As soon as the organization of the National Guard was perfected, in 1824, its whole attention was turned to the subject of a suitable uniform, and this matter was settled shortly in a singular manner. The authorities had already determined the trousers to their satisfaction, but were utterly at a loss to know what kind of coats to have. In this period of uncertainty occurred a fortunate incident. One day the colonel commanding and some of his staff were sitting in the coffee room of the 'Shakespeare,' waiting comfortably for the assembling of the men, who had been ordered out to drill, when young Philatus H. Holt passed by the window. Young Holt had on the trousers which had been adopted, and which consisted of white duck, precisely the same as those which the regiment now wears in the summer; also, the white belt and cross-belt, and other regulation trappings; but what was remarkable in his case was the coat he wore. Young Holt was a miller, and an exceedingly stalwart and handsome fellow, and in his shapely body was a gray coat, tight fitting, with a row of bright metal buttons and short half-tails. This coat, which was nothing more than one he had found suitable to his business, and which he regularly wore, became him superbly when set off by the cross-belts and white trousers, and the colonel commanding leaped at once to his feet and exclaimed, 'I've got it!' The handsome young trooper was called in and put through his paces in the coffee room, and his miller's coat was enthusiastically received by the colonel and his staff as the model of the regimental uniform. The coats of the 7th regiment to-day are identical reproductions of young Holt's garment, with the addition, of course, of the epaulettes and the trimmings of black and gold. With such a history he must be hardly indeed who would suggest a change."

After such an exhibition of antiquarian research it is not possible for the JOURNAL to do other than support the bob-tail coat, however ugly and inconvenient it may be.

CREEDMOOR PROTESTS.—We have received from Col. Geo. W. Wingate a letter in which he says that the article in the JOURNAL in relation to Mr. Sanford's protest against the ruling out of his score in the *Spirit of the Times* match was based upon a version of the facts given in the daily papers. The long range shooters were not, Col. Wingate informs us, advised by an officer or anybody else not to enter while their match was in progress; they did not fail to do so; they were not confronted with the rule as to post entries, and did not make any; no such case was ever previously decided by the officer in charge, and he was never censured for any ruling he ever made.

The facts of the case, as we are informed by Col. Wingate, are that on July 14 there were, as usual, two matches arranged to take place, one at long range beginning at 11 A. M., and one at short range beginning at 3 P. M., the hours being fixed properly so as to allow the competitors in the former to shoot in both. At 2:15 P. M. a message was sent from the competitors engaged in the long range match to the senior officer of the N. R. A. present, stating that there had been some delays in the match; that they were afraid they could not get through by 3 o'clock, and wished to know if they could not be permitted to shoot, if they did not. The officer in question then gave public notice that any person engaged in the long range match entered for that at short range match would be allowed when he had completed his score in the former to shoot in the latter. This announcement, says the colonel, was made half an hour before the time fixed for the short range match to commence, and was made publicly as possible and without objection from any one. Upon the faith of it several of the long range men entered and paid their money. The majority of the other competitors entered afterwards with knowledge of what had been done. At 3 o'clock the match commenced, the long range men were not yet through. Everybody knew that the permission had been given and that they were relying upon it, but no objection was made. The officer who had given the permission remained at the long range firing point to see that there was no unnecessary delay, and when the competitors who had entered for the short range match had completed their scores, sent them to the 300 yards. When they went to shoot they found the others had just got through, and were met by a protest based on the point that although their entry was regular they had lost the right to compete from not being on hand at 3 o'clock. One of the directors who was present considered himself bound to sustain the protest. He permitted them, however, to shoot so that his action could be appealed from, and Col. Sanford made the highest score.

NOTE.—Colonel Wingate is mistaken in supposing that our report was based upon accounts in the daily papers. We inquired carefully into the facts, and as will be seen, his statement does not differ essentially from that we gave last week. The question in dispute is, did or did not Colonel Wingate give good ground for the protest by authorizing a violation of the rules of the N. R. A. We think he did; he thinks not, and the Executive Committee of three (of which he is a member), agree with him in that opinion, and there the matter rests, unless an appeal is taken to the full board.

INTERNATIONAL MATCH.—An Associated Press telegram from London, July 24th, says, that on that day competition began at Cambridge at the University range, for the selection of an international rifle team to compete in America. The competitors have elected Lieutenant Fenton, of the Irish eight, as a member of the team, although he was unable to take part in the competition at Cambridge. The competitors used the Mitford and Rigby small bore rifles. The weather was wild, with a strong, variable wind and occasional showers. Each competitor is to have each day fifteen shots at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards. Mr. Ferguson's score is the largest that has been made in any team shooting in Great Britain. The score is as follows:

Ferguson (Scotch)	208	Sir H. Halford (English).....	182
Rigby (Irish)	197	Pigott (English)	182
Dyas (Irish)	186	Gilder (Harrow)	177
Fenton (English)	185	Fraser (Cambridge U.)	176
Humphrey (English)	184	Major Young (Irish)	176
Dunlop (London Scottish).....	183		

The day was windy, and it must not be thought that the scores represent what will be done at Creedmoor on one of our still hot days there. Better scores have been made in the United States, but the test by scores, without examining conditions, is as fallacious as the time test for horses separated by an ocean. Rightly read these scores show that the British team will be hard to beat.

The scores of July 24 finished the competitions in England. Telegrams state that the wind was strong and shifty. Mr. Ferguson, of Scotland, again headed the score, his aggregate for the two days being 408. Mr. Rigby was the second with an aggregate of 388.

The following was the order of merit of the other competitors at the close of two days' shooting: Dunlop, of the London Scottish; Fenton and Humphrey, both of the English eight; Mr. Evans, Sir Henry Halford, Mr. Pigott, the two latter of the English eight; Messrs. Gilder, Young and Dyas, the two latter of the Irish eight; Messrs. Fraser, Peterkin and Smith, the latter of the English eight, and Messrs. Greenhill and Trill, of the Irish.

The foregoing ten, with Lieut. Fenton, of the 77th regiment, and a member of the Irish team, who is designated by Sir Henry Halford under his reserved right, should be the marksmen to represent Great Britain at Creedmoor, from among whom the competing eight are to be selected after their arrival in New York. But it is highly probable that Dunlop and Young will be unable to go on account of business affairs, in which case the two competitors next in order will be Peterkin, whose score was 321 and Smith, whose score was 317. Sir Henry Halford's score was 339, but he will not go as a shooting man. Lieut. Fenton may find it difficult to obtain leave from his regiment, in view of the political situation. The following staff will accompany the team: Col. Peel, of the National Rifle Association; Col. Forsburg, of the Indian Army; Capt. Bowly, of the 20th regiment; Major Waller, Messrs. Thompson and Greenhill.

Meantime the Americans went to work at Creedmoor on Tuesday and Wednesday, and the scores made by the best men are as follows:

H. S. Jewell, 313 and 302; W. S. Jackson, 311 and 197; L. Weber, 309 and 197; L. C. Bruce, 308 and 197; C. E. Hydenburgh, 304 and 185; R. Hathbone, 199 and 198; G. L. Moore, 196 and 184; F. Hyde, 195 and 302; J. L. Allen, 181 and 307; J. H. Crowell, 187 and 304.
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Besides these there is a large tall embracing part of the old team of 1874 who have dropped behind.

It must be remembered that these scores were made on hot bright days with little or no wind, and it is plain that the contest of 1877 will not be so one-sided as a bare comparison of scores would imply.

CALIFORNIA.—The best twelve men in the first day of the second stage of the competition for places on the Creedmoor team scored 1,862 points out of a possible 2,400, being a ratio of 77 1-2 per cent. In the number, says *Pacific Life*, is one general officer (Brigadier-General McComb), eight members of the 1st and three members of the 2d regiment. Of the eight members of the 1st regiment, LeBreton, Alton and Maher are from Co. McElhenney, Carson, Backus and Berrera from E, and E. W. Unger from Company B. Of the three members of the 2d regiment, Wright and Warren are from A, and Captain Brookhoff from Company D. Were the team of twelve to stand on the result of the shooting last Sunday, the alternates would be P. H. McElhenney, E. N. Snook and C. Nash of Company C, 1st regiment, and H. Welch of Company H, 3d regiment. This would give the 1st regiment eleven members, the 2d three, and the 3d one. General McComb, who thus far holds the sixth place in the team, made a very handsome score, surprising his friends by his skill at the longer distance. There are three more contests still to come, and the *Pacific Life* has given us a very clear and careful account of the shooting.

This paper has also published the best editorial on the use of a National Guard and the means to improve its efficiency that has yet been penned on the Pacific slope, and if we are to accept its statements of fact as correct on the present condition of the National Guard in California, we have every cause to congratulate that State on the possession of the best militia in the United States in all important respects.

The *Pacific Life* advocates the end of the reign of fuss and feathers, the practice of compulsory encampments and strict discipline, a National Guard Bureau of the War Department, and all those measures dictated by common sense and historical experience which will raise the condition of the National Guard at all places to that of real service. We are glad to be able to cordially endorse every word uttered by our esteemed contemporary, and are not without hope that the present excitement in the Atlantic States may tend to what we have always advocated—a reformation and strengthening of all our military means.

TWENTY-SEVENTH NEW YORK.—This regiment will parade at Yonkers, Sunday, July 29, in dress uniform (white gloves), knapsacks and blankets rolled, with two days' rations, and one change of underclothing. Assembly at Getty House Square at 8:30 P. M. Field and staff, mounted, will report to the colonel at the Getty House at 8 P. M. Non-commissioned staff, band and drum corps will report to the adjutant same time and place. Steamer *William Cook* will transport the regiment to Kingston immediately after this parade.

THIRTY-SECOND NEW YORK.—G. O. No. 6 orders the several companies of this regiment to assemble at the armory in fatigue uniform, for rifle practice, as follows: Co. A, Tuesday, July 24; B, Wednesday, July 25; C, Friday, July 27; D, Tuesday, July 31; E, Wednesday, August 1; F, Friday, August 3; G, Tuesday, August 7; H, Wednesday, August 8; I, Friday, August 10. Roll call at 8 o'clock P. M. Lieut.-Col. Bossert, Maj. Finkelmeyer and Capt. Vorgang will attend on the evenings above specified, to assist in instructing the men in the use of the rifle. In this connection the colonel expresses the hope that more interest will be manifested in this important branch of military instruction. Existing orders relative to rifle practice will be strictly adhered to. The following change in this regiment is announced: Resigned—First Lieut. Robert Moll. The field and staff, line officers and non-commissioned staff officers will assemble at the armory, in fatigue uniform, on Tuesday, August 14, at 8 o'clock P. M., for instruction. Capt. Chas. Vorgang, Inspector of Rifle Practice, will conduct the practice of the non-commissioned staff.

EIGHTH NEW YORK BRIGADE.—This command will parade in the city of Kingston, on the 30th July, for inspection and review, and to participate in the proposed Centenary exercises. The 21st regiment Infantry and Battery Artillery will report at Main street wharf, Poughkeepsie, at 8 A. M., to take transportation by steamer *Thomas Cornell*. The 20th Battalion will report on the arrival of the *Cornell* at Rondout. Commanding officers will see that their commands are provided with one day's rations.

SECOND ALABAMA.—The board of control of this regiment met in the armory of the Montgomery Greys on Wednesday, July 18, in its regular semi-annual meeting, in full uniform. Lieut.-Col. J. N. Gilmer called the attention of the board to the fact that since their last meeting, Col. James H. Dunklin had departed this life, and that some step should be taken to show our respect to his memory. On motion of Lieut. E. A. Graham, of the Montgomery Greys, a committee composed of Major Tompkins, Capt. White of the Selma Guards, and Lieut. Graham of the Montgomery Greys, were appointed to draft suitable resolutions. This death causing a vacancy in the colonelcy of the regiment, the board proceeded to the election of a colonel, under an order from Adjutant-General McCartney. Capt. White of Selma, nominated Lieut.-Col. Gilmer. There being no other nomination, it was moved that the rules be suspended, and he be elected by acclamation, which was carried, and Lieut.-Col. Gilmer was unanimously elected colonel of the 2d regiment, A. S. T. Lieut. Joseph of the Montgomery Greys, nominated Major Tompkins for the lieutenant-colonelcy, and Major Tompkins was declared unanimously elected. Capt. White nominated Capt. Williams of the Troy Light Infantry, and L. M. Lane of Greenville was also nominated. Capt. Williams having received a majority of the votes cast was declared elected major. Col. Gilmer made the following appointments of his staff officers: Adjutant, Capt. W. B. Jones, formerly captain of the Montgomery Greys; Sergeant Major, Manning Steiner; Ordnance Sergeant, Paul Sanguinette; Quartermaster, S. W. John; Quartermaster Sergeant, D. F. Lowe; Commissary, R. D. Spauld; Surgeon, Dr. J. H. Johnson; Assistant Surgeon, Dr. J. H. Blue. The 2d Alabama regiment, with such fine material, its colonel should feel proud of. It has excellent officers throughout. On motion it was decided that the Wednesday of "fair week" be the time for the encampment. A prize of \$1,000 will be awarded to the best drilled company.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The camp of the 2d Corps of Cadets last week proved a great success in point of numbers and discipline. They went into camp on Monday, and were in good order by Wednesday. A correspondent says on Thursday "the corps is quite proficient in drill, and their equipments and clothing are as clean and bright as when they marched to the camping ground last Monday. The individual members of the corps seem to desire a rigid inspection. Inspector-General Stevens visited the camp yesterday, when he decided to make the inspection to-day." The next day among the distinguished visitors who witnessed the inspection were Gen. Sutton and staff, of the 2d Brigade; Gen. Moore and staff, of the 1st; Lieut.-Col. Strachan, of the 9th Battalion; Lieut.-Col. Robert G. Shaw, Capt. Fenne and Major Colcord, of the 2d Brigade; Capt. Appleton, of Battery A; Adj. M. J. Callahan and Quartermaster S. S. Rankin, of the 9th Battalion; Col. N. Wales and staff, of the 1st Battalion; Major Wellington and staff, of the 4th Battalion; Adj. Hutchins, of the 7th Battalion; Col. Trull, of the 5th regiment; the French Consul, of Boston; Col. Dalton, of the Salem Cadets; Capt. Chandler, of the U. S. Navy. The usual battalion drill preceded the rigid inspection by Col. Stevens, lasting nearly two hours, the band meanwhile playing. The tents were next inspected, including those occupied by the band, at the conclusion of which Col. Stevens was heard to remark that he never saw the camp in better condition. The next day was set apart for the review by the Governor, who, with his staff, left Boston by the Eastern Railroad at 2:15, arriving at Lynn at 2:43; and taking carriages for Nahant, arrived at the camp shortly after 3 o'clock. The Governor was received by Col. Edmonds, who extended the hospitalities of the camp. Among the distinguished visitors were Adj.-Gen. Cunningham, Asst. Adj.-Gen. Kingsbury and Rice, Asst. Inspector-General Stevens, Judge Advocate-General Blackmar, Asst. Quartermaster-General Parker; Surgeon-General Dale, Major Merrill, Adj. Ingalls, Paymaster Swan, and Surgeon Dana, all of the 1st Battalion of Artillery; Col. Lyman and Major Jordan, of the 5th regiment; Adj. Hutchins, Sergt. Knapp, and Paymaster Boardman, of the 7th Battalion; Capt. Downie, of the 4th Battalion; ex-Quartermaster Ingalls, of the 8th regiment; Mayor Bniber, of Lynn; Senator Breed and others. At 3:30 o'clock the Governor inspected the camp, and a half hour later the troops were formed in line for inspection by the Governor, and marched in review, but as the rain had commenced falling quite fast, the battalion drill was abandoned. At 5 o'clock the muster and inspection took place, and at 6 o'clock there was a competitive drill for the Palfrey medal. Forty-four men were drilled by Capt. Rogers, Col. Edmonds, Adj. Appleton and Capt. Lawrence acting as judges. At the first send-off twenty men were retired from the ranks; then twelve, and then four, leaving but eight men in the line. The drill lasted some time, but the medal was finally pinned to the coat of Corp. J. Brooks Parker by the colonel. Next day at 10:30 the Cadets broke camp and returned to Boston from their most successful camp for years.

MARYLAND.—In consequence of the labor riots the following orders have been issued:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MARYLAND N. G.
CAMDEN STATION, BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.,
BALTIMORE, July 23, 1877.

Circular.
It having been determined to fill up this regiment immediately to the full number of 1,000 men, I appeal to the old members of the command to enlist again in the ranks and assist by their drill and discipline in keeping up the standard of the regiment, thus enabling the authorities to keep the peace and protect life and property in this great emergency.

WILLIAM P. ZOLLINGER,
Captain Company B, commanding regiment.
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, July 22, 1877.
General James A. Howard:

You are hereby authorized and directed to immediately proceed to organize and recruit a regiment, to be known as the 7th regiment, Infantry, Maryland National Guard. You will select ten officers as captains and authorize them each to raise a company, the men so raised to receive from the date of muster in the same pay and emoluments as those of equal rank in the Regular service.

By order of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

FRANK A. BOND, Adjutant-General.

The present troubles seem to have brought Maryland to her senses on the subject of a National Guard.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

—SEN. G. W. Smith, Co. I, 13th Brooklyn, has been returned to the ranks at his own request.

—THE Clafin Guards, of Boston, visit Nantasket Beach this Saturday.

—It is proposed to form at Fishkill, N. Y., a new battalion of State troops.

—THE split in the Detroit Light Guard has ended in the formation of a new company.

—THE parade of the 48th New York for July 23 was postponed in anticipation of probable riot duty.

—THE Pelouze Corps of Detroit Cadets are drilling up to meet the Buffalo Cadets, who expect to visit them very soon.

—THE Remington Rifle Club has been incorporated in accordance with the laws of the State of New York at Oswego.

—LACK of discipline is painfully apparent in much of the militia force so far brought into the field, says the Boston

Transcript, and firing without orders has so far resulted in killing more innocent people than rioters.

—It is quite possible that the Kingston Centennial parade of the 5th New York Division next Monday may be postponed in expectation of sterner duties.

—A movement is on foot to turn the 20th New York Battalion into a regiment by recruiting new companies at Ellenville, Rosendale, Eddyville, New Paltz, and Rhinebeck.

—The selection of the 23d Brooklyn for riot duty at Hornellsville showed good judgment in Gen. Woodward, and is the highest compliment ever paid to a National Guard regiment. The 23d deserves it.

—The experience of Baltimore has induced Boston to abandon the ringing of fire bells to call out troops. In the fourteenth century it was well, in the nineteenth not so.

—Eight men of the best sixteen in the second day of the California team competitions made eighty per cent. and over. The team average was eighty per cent.

—The Brooklyn *Engle* correspondent at Hornellsville says that Gen. Woodward is worn out with hard work. He has had neither rest nor sleep and hardly removed his clothing since Friday morning.

—The Army and Navy Monument Dedication in Massachusetts on the 17th September is expected to be attended by about 20,000 people, representing the G. A. R., Masons, Templars, Knights of Pythias and military bodies.

—The Montgomery Guards, of Alabama, are soaring to fresh glories daily. The Lindell Greys have disbanded, and their best men have joined the Montgomery Guards, who are fast rising to be the pet of the whole South.

—The Peoria Veterans, the Peoria National Blues, and the Peoria Emmett Guards have been detached from the 4th Illinois, and with the Washington Guards, at Washington, Tazewell county, Ill., will form the 7th Battalion Illinois National Guards.

—Co. A, 23d Brooklyn, before going to Hornellsville went to Creedmoor and shot at 200 and 500 yards, h. p. s. 50, for the Coffin Bayonet Badge, presented by the rising young corporal-journalist Charles A. Coffin. J. R. B. Bailey won the badge with 37.

—The Illinois National Guard has been reorganized into three brigades under Gen. Duca. The 1st Brigade comprises 1st, 2d, 3d, 9th and 10th regiments. The 2d Brigade comprises 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th regiments. The 3d Brigade includes all the companies not yet organized into regiments.

—Brevet Brig.-Gen. A. B. Martin, who commanded the 1st Massachusetts Battery during the Civil War, will act as Grand Marshal of the procession at the Army and Navy Monument Dedication in Boston, September 17. Gens. McClellan, Hooker, Burnside, Joe Johnston and Fitzhugh Lee have been invited to be present.

—Col. Austen, late of the 47th Brooklyn, has formally accepted the colonelcy of the 13th Brooklyn, which he hopes to make the crack regiment of the city, having a more densely populated district than he could hope for in the 47th for some time. Lieut.-Col. Brownell will probably be the next colonel of the 47th, which hopes everything from his enthusiasm.

—The Nevada Artillery company after their 4th of July procession went out for a target practice with 3-inch rifles at a twelve foot target a mile off. They fired fifteen shells, put in three, with one bull's-eye, and burst one shell in front of the target, making fifteen hits of fragments. This shows that militia artillery can be made effective if the men work in the right spirit.

—The Irish team won the Elcho Shield match this year with a score of 1,568 points; England second, with 1,464; Scotland third, with 1,433. The Irish score is the highest ever made in England, being 87 per cent. of the possible 1,800 points. It was beaten last year by the Scotch and Irish on the 1st of the two days' matches for the Centennial Trophy, Scotland making 1,586; Ireland, 1,583. They lost the match by falling away on the second day.

—The Boston *Transcript* remarks that despatches from Reading say that "ladies and gentlemen were ruthlessly shot down by the military," and that if the "ladies and gentlemen" had been at home where they belonged, instead of swelling the crowd in the streets, they would not have been shot down, "ruthlessly" or otherwise. All of which is sound sense.

—The Philadelphia *Inquirer* sensibly says: "The sad results of premature firing by the militia to Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Reading ought to carry a lesson not only to the officers but to the rank and file of every regiment and company that has been or may be called into service. Troops that have the great advantage of organization, discipline, effective arms, and a righteous cause, must learn to endure abuse, insult, and, if need be, some injury, without firing at random into a mob of men and women. Wait for orders. Do nothing on your own account. If you cannot thus restrain yourselves you can be of the most service by remaining at home."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WESTERLY, R. I.—Would you be kind enough to inform me how a man from private life can become a surgeon in the U. S. Navy? A complete description would greatly oblige. Answer.—Applicants for admission to the Medical Department of the Navy are required to be examined by a Board of Naval Surgeons. Candidates, who must be not under 21 nor over 26 years of age, are examined as to their physical, mental, and professional qualifications, and must furnish competent testimony as to moral fitness. Scholastic acquirements, especially orthography, geography, and grammar, are rigidly inquired into. The Board reports the relative merit of the candidates as shown by the examination; and appointments will be made in the Navy as vacancies occur in the order in which the candidates are reported by the Board. Although nothing can take the place of professional qualifications, a knowledge of modern languages, or of any branch of natural history, especially botany, will, other things being equal, give the candidate a preference. Applicants for permission to be examined must address the Secretary of the Navy, stating age and residence, and enclosing testimonials of moral character. No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination. The Board is not at present in session, having adjourned to Oct. 1. The sea pay of Assistant Surgeons is \$1,700, and \$1,900 after five years' appointment; Passed Assistant Surgeons, \$2,000 and \$2,300; Surgeons from \$2,800 to \$4,200, according to length of service. Other duty pay is from 15 to 20 per cent. less.

PRESIDENT HAYES AS A SOLDIER.—The Washington, D. C., *Nation*, says: At the battles of Antietam and South Mountain a colonel was wounded—his arm fearfully shattered—and he was borne from the field by his brothers and a private soldier. They carried him across the country a long and toilsome distance, every step of which was torture to the sufferer, to the house of a Maryland Union farmer. Then came the ubiquitous Yankee surgeon with his glittering knives and cruel saws, and made hasty preparations to amputate the ailing member. The farmer vehemently protested, declaring that the man would die if the arm was cut off. The surgeon insisted that the patient would die if the arm was not taken off, and the colonel's brothers coincided with the surgeon. But the determined old farmer despatched his son on his fleetest horse across the fields to the other side of the mountain after his friend and neighbor, a country physician, and a rank rebel. When the rustic *Esculapius* arrived there ensued a long contention with the Yankee hewer of bones over the sufferer, but the result was that the arm was saved, and after some weeks of careful nursing, the colonel galloped off to join his regiment, a comparatively sound man. He subsequently became Governor of Ohio, and now fills the Presidential chair.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AFTER a lapse of nearly two years, the society known as the United States Naval Institute, appears with Vol. II. of its Papers and Proceedings.* In some respects, the volume before us is a decided improvement upon its predecessor. There is an admirable essay on "Sanitary Commonplaces Applied to the Navy," by Medical Inspector Gihon, which should win for the doctor the sympathy and cordial co-operation of all officers of the executive branch of the Navy. There is also a clever, but we fear rather Utopian, paper in the Jules Verne—Battle of Dorking style—entitled "Two Lessons from the Future," by Lieut. T. B. M. Mason. Long before this enthusiastic young officer has grown gray in the Service, he will have learned the lesson so many others his seniors have learned before him, that to accomplish the reforms he and they have dreamed of, is a task to which the fabled cleansing of the Augean stables was a mere circumstance.

In fact, all the papers are good except one entitled "The Comparison of Steamships," by Passed Assistant Engineer Thos. W. Rae, which displays a singular disregard of facts.

Our space will not allow us to do more than call attention to the salient points of this remarkable essay, which is the substance of a lecture previously delivered in May, 1876, to the graduating class of midshipmen. To be brief, Mr. Rae compares the performance under steam of English and American men-of-war very greatly to the disadvantage of our trans-Atlantic cousins, for, to judge from his paper, it is the United States and not Great Britain that is to be congratulated on the speed and efficiency of its vessels. In looking over his carefully prepared tables on pp. 85, 87, one is really lost in amazement at its statements (the Naval Academy possesses a good library); for he gravely proceeds to compare the speed of the ships in six classes by their respective displacements alone, unconscious apparently that to compare by displacements alone—the length, breadth, depth and co-efficient of fineness, or what is popularly known as form, being ignored—is about as instructive a proceeding as the comparison of the relative speeds of a mud turtle and a gar-fish. To illustrate, the Russian *Popoffsk* or circular ships displace about 2,500 tons at the load water line, but would any competent engineer dream of comparing them as to speed with, say, the lean, lank *Plymouth* or *Alaska*, of same displacement? Yet this is in substance what is done in this paper.

But his list of vessels in the tables is more marvellous still. In the American list (table 1, p. 85), he has inserted the *Connecticut*, *nee Pompanoosuc*, *Antietam*, *Java*, *New York*, *nee Ontario*, *Pennsylvania*, *nee Kearsy* and others, about which nothing whatever is or ever can be certainly known regarding their speed, since but one (the rigging hulk *Antietam*), has ever been launched, the vessels named being either rotten or rotting on the stocks—machinery disposed of or converted to other purposes. With these vessels he includes the well-known *Florida*, *nee Wampanoag*, and *Jones*, *nee Ammonoosuc*, whose average speed is modestly set down at 16.95 knots per hour, and then proceeds to compare them with a number of old tubs of the British navy, some of which have been in a fossiliferous condition for nearly a quarter of a century. There is, for instance, the old *Aboukir*, receiving vessel at Jamaica, converted from a sailing vessel about 1856. Then comes the old *Bristol* and the *Liffey*, which latter at the time Mr. Rae's lecture was being delivered was sans machinery or guns, acting the humble rôle of a store hulk at Coquimbo, South America. Following in order come three old line of battle ships, converted to steamers, the *Nile*, *St. George* and *Rodney*, laid up for years at Devonport or Portsmouth, though the speed of the two last, when in commission twenty years ago, exceeded by two knots the speed of our *Franklin* of same displacement nearly, which last vessel, however, Mr. Rae omits to mention. He compares the *Richmond*, now on the Brazil Station, with the old *Pembroke*, a rotten black ship with one gun, no engines, used for years past as a hulk at Chatham dock-yard. Yet in point of fact, this comparison is not inapt—nathless the *Richmond* is an American "cruiser!"

There is throughout this paper careful and studied omission of all such vessels of the Royal navy as the *Active*, *Bacchante*, *Boadicea*, *Euryalus*, *Inconstant*, *Iris*, *Mercury*, *Raleigh*, *Rover*, *Shah*, *Volage*, and a score of others of lesser tonnage, whose speed varies from 15 to 19 knots per hour. In point of fact, not a single modern British cruiser (1876) is mentioned, while the latest types of vessels in the American Navy are every one of them given. Mr. Rae having commenced by excluding the *Powhatan* and *Colorado*, "because they are of an obsolete type," we would like to ask him how he gets over the difficulty regarding the British tub *Saerwater*, a vessel employed in surveying duty probably before Mr. Rae was born.

In inserting such vessels as the frigate *Undaunted* (31), with her speed of 12.92 knots, he omits to mention that though a most efficient vessel, she is after all a comparatively old ship—an improvement on those built to rival the *Wabash* class, the speed of the similar American vessels, however, never having exceeded 9½ knots, and, as a rule, averaged 7 only. To sum up, the entire paper is calculated to mislead the youth of the Naval Academy.

Certainly Mr. Rae will need to give some better evidence than is contained in this paper of his competency to instruct the youth of our naval school.

Lieut. Schroeder, U. S. Navy, U. S. S. *Gettysburg*, calls our attention to a technical English and French dictionary, entitled "Interprète Maritime," which has just been published by Lieut. E. Poinat of the French

navy, at Toulon. He says: "It is a vocabulary of nautical terms and expressions used by naval and military men, doctors, constructors, engineers and brokers; it also contains a few dialogues with pilots, boarding officers, etc. It is a neat 8vo. volume, costing about a dollar, and, as I think naval officers will find it a useful addition to their library, I would like to recommend it through the medium of your columns."

VAN NOSTRAND publishes in his "Science Series" a small treatise on the magnetism of iron vessels, preceded by a sketch of terrestrial magnetism and its effect on the compass. The author is Fairman Rogers, member of the Compass Commission of the National Academy of Sciences, who originally prepared the material for a manual to be issued by the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department; but the bureau, having abandoned the publication of the manual, it is now issued by Van Nostrand as it appeared in his magazine. It is intended also as a simple guide for those engaged in navigation, and especially for yachtsmen and scientific travellers who may be disposed to undertake observations.

THE MEXICAN FRONTIER.

By virtue of orders from headquarters General Devins, in command of the District of the Lower Rio Grande, directed Colonel Price, in command at Ringgold Barracks, on his being called on by the United States Commissioner, to arrest General Escobedo and his party. On Saturday, July 21, at one o'clock p. m., General Mariano Escobedo, Colonel Menchaca, Colonel Lever, Colonel Davilla, Lieutenant-Colonel Gordo and sixteen others were arrested and brought before the United States Commissioner. General Escobedo was released on his giving bonds not to violate the neutrality laws by organizing his forces on this side of the Rio Grande. General Validez, who when captured and released on the same conditions improved his liberty by raising a larger force than before on this side of the river, has surrendered and received a pardon.

The Mexicans are reported to be increasing their force on the Rio Grande. Captain Vande Wiele has just returned to Fort Duncan from a scout of fifty miles down the Rio Grande in search of a band of Lerdo's adherents under Validez, but was unsuccessful in finding them.

THE GATLING GUN.—The first volume of the "British Reports on the Philadelphia International Exhibition of 1876," contains reports made by the English judges of what they deemed especially worthy of notice. Major W. H. Noble, Royal Artillery, in speaking at length of the Gatling gun, says: "This celebrated weapon is so well known that it does not need a description, but several important improvements have recently been made in its construction. The latest model is a five-barrelled gun in which the improvements are as follows: The crank handle is attached to the rear instead of the side, thereby increasing the speed of revolution of the gun and the rapidity of its fire; the drum is abolished, and a new pattern feed-case substituted for it; it stands vertically, and thus insures a direct fall into the receivers; all the working parts, as well as the barrels, are encased in bronze to afford protection from rust and dirt; the arrangement of the locks has been much simplified, and the size of the whole breech arrangement reduced by about one-half; the rapidity of fire has been more than doubled; the transversing arrangement has been improved. This gun has been fired at the rate of 1,000 rounds a minute, but the ordinary rate of rapid firing is about 700 rounds per minute. Fired deliberately at a target, 19 feet long by 11 feet high, range 1,000 yards, it scored 665 hits out of 1,000 shots." We may add that Gatling guns are also made with ten barrels, bearing the improvements mentioned above by Major Noble.

The New York *Times* in speaking of the last fight with the Indians in Idaho says: "This last affair derives additional interest from the successful employment in it of Gatling guns and howitzers, to which, in fact the dislodgment of Joseph was largely due." The war correspondent of the London *News* gives an account of the successful evasion of four Russian torpedo boats by a Turkish monitor. Hiding behind an island they laid in wait, and when the monitor was steaming past suddenly darted out and bore down on her. The captain of the monitor skillfully manoeuvred his vessel and opened on the torpedo boats with small arms and mitrailleuse, and succeeded in successfully evading his troublesome enemies. The mitrailleuse was the old style Gatling gun, which is not nearly as efficient as the latest models.

THE Boston *Transcript* says: The position of Cadet on the Woodruff Scientific Expedition around the world is a very desirable one for those to whom the student's fee of \$5,000 is too heavy a burden. The cadet's fee is \$2,500, and the cadet class may elect to pursue either the scientific studies of the student, or those prescribed for the cadets. They may enjoy, if desired, the educational privileges, attend lectures, accompany the inland excursions, and make collections the same as the students, and will quarter and live as "cadets." They will sleep in hammocks and be provided with a table equal in every respect to that furnished United States cadets at the Military or Naval Academy. The discipline and regulations of those institutions will be enforced. Professional sailors will perform the work of the vessel, and the cadets' occupations will be strictly and only educational.

Col. T. L. CASEY, U. S. A., was to sell, July 25, the stone cutting yards of the Westham Granite Company, at Manchester, near Richmond, Va.

* Papers and Proceedings of the U. S. Naval Institute. Vol. II., 1876. Claremont Publishing Company, Claremont, N. H., 1877. Octavo, pp. 140.

THE TURKISH WAR.

MATTERS in the East have not materially changed the relative position of Russians and Turks during the past week, save to improve the position of the Russians still further at the expense of the Turks. As matters stand the Russians hold the centre of Turkey in their grip and divide the Ottoman lines in two parts, with the road to Constantinople almost clear. Events of nearer interest have dismissed this war from consideration till our own troubles are over, but next week we hope to treat it more at length.

EQUIPMENT OF RUSSIAN SOLDIERS.—The military correspondent of the *Times* with the Russian army of the Danube writes: "The health of the army is remarkably good—better, the doctors say, than during peace-maneuvres in their own country. So many stories are told in England of want of care for the Russian soldier's health and food, that it may be well to say once for all that the men of all arms look well and strong, with plenty of flesh on their bones, though little fat. They are in excellent working condition, and carry weights which would break down any but strong constitutions, including biscuits for three days, which form part of the kit, packed in the knapsack, and bread, which they manage to carry in a bag on their shoulders. The Russian private in a marching regiment carries no less than 72 lbs. English. The Government give him half a pound of meat and 2½ copecks, instead of the full amount he received before. He has also served out to him a small ration of spirits, to counteract the deadly damps of the river. His greatcoat is long and heavy; he carries it in the shape of a horse collar round his left shoulder. Round the coat is wrapped one man's share of the tent, a square piece of canvas furnished with eyelet-holes and a string. Four of such pieces are bound together, and form a sort of rough gipsy tent, the ends of which are carried by two other men; the seventh carries the sticks which form upright and ridge-poles. Thus seven men carry the tent under which they can sleep; but it is small, hot, and stuffy by day, while a heavy shower of rain penetrates easily through the eyelet-holes, the ill-closed apertures, and even through the canvas itself. Probably the protection is not worth the extra weight to be carried. The Germans carry nothing; the English soldiers have their tents carried for them, and if tents are to be carried at all the English plan appears to be the best. Were it not that one sees the Russian soldier carrying his enormous load every day with seeming ease, arriving in good condition at the end of a long march, and frequently singing to beguile the way and refresh the jaded nerves, we might at once condemn the practice of so loading the infantry, which ought to arrive as fresh as possible in presence of the enemy. The kit contains much the same articles as those of the English private, but one pair of long boots is carried outside and wrapped round with a strap under the flap of the knapsack, so that the feet of the boots are visible on either side. The men in a camp which I visited yesterday said that the food supplied to them is very satisfactory in every respect. Their average height was equal or superior to that of an English marching regiment, and their muscular development particularly good."

TORPEDOES AGAINST IRON CLADS.—A correspondent of the London *Times* describing a recent unsuccessful attempt to destroy a Turkish iron-clad with torpedoes, says: There were two young men in the Russian boat—one commanding it, called Nicholas Skridloff; the other bearing a name well known in England, Vereschagin, the artist, who, like many others of his countrymen, had forsaken his life of dignified labor and well-earned enjoyment in order to have the honor of saying, "I also followed the crusade of 1877." Lieut. Skridloff besought his friend to remember how great was the danger, and that, while Russia contained many officers, she had but few if any such artists. Not the fancy of the artist, however, but the blood of the man was stirring the pulses of Vereschagin, who rapidly reminded his friends of an old promise, and remained in the boat. Out sped the *Schoolka* toward the gunboat, which tried to avoid her, partly by putting on full speed and hugging the Turkish shore, where were some 400 Circassian riflemen scattered in skirmishing order, and firing rapidly and steadily at the *Schoolka*. The little boat was almost immediately struck, and its commander wounded. There was another officer and eight men on board, and all were of one accord in determining to carry through the attack. The *Schoolka* increased her pace, and succeeded in touching the gunboat just behind the paddle-boxes. All was then confused on board the Turkish gunboat, but, when the supreme moment arrived, nothing could induce the torpedo to explode. There was no help for it, and the *Schoolka* had to relinquish its grasp without drawing blood from the foe. As she turned to go, the courage which eyewitnesses say had quite deserted the Turks returned so far as to cause a rush of armed men to the side, and a heavy fire to pursue the *Joke* or *Chaff*, as *Schoolka* may be translated. Her sides and bottom were riddled with shot from rifles. She leaked badly, and was still in great danger from the fire of ship and shore, when she saw right ahead another gunboat coming from Rustchuk. The *Schoolka* had a second torpedo on the Harvey principle, but it would not act when she tried it. So there

was nothing for it but to escape as best she could, to slip behind the Island of Dinglu, there stop her leaks, and return later, keeping on her own side of the water as she fled. Vereschagin was wounded, but escaped with his life, and his two comrades lie now in the same room at the hospital at Giurgevo, hoping and encouraged by their physicians to hope that they will be whole in a few weeks. When I spoke to them they were childishly anxious each to magnify the courage of the other.

Surely the lesson to be drawn from all this is that ships must no longer behave as invulnerable fortresses, but as bodies of troops have to behave if they are at rest, like an army in camp or bivouac, they must be protected by outposts. When they move actually in the presence of an agile enemy, they must have their steam launches towed alongside, like the flank of a column, to meet any such attempts. There is no reason why the flankers should not also have torpedoes. Without doubt, the torpedo is an invention which, in given circumstances, makes David a match for Goliath or Jack for the Giant. But in all these myths the giant is stupid and the dwarf clever. If we put cleverness into our giants, or surround them with clever dwarfs, neither David nor Jack would have the least chance.

MEN-OF-WAR IN GERMAN HARBORS.—Revised instructions have been lately issued concerning the admission of foreign men-of-war into German harbors. In the new regulations it is laid down, in the first place, that no vessel belonging to the navy of a foreign nation may pass, without permission, the outer line of fortifications of any fortified German harbor, nor remain in or before the same. When the necessary permission has not been previously obtained by diplomatic means it must be requested from the officer commanding or senior officer of the port. Ships carrying sovereigns, or members of sovereign families, or Presidents of Republics, or the suites of any of these, or Ambassadors to the Court of the Emperor of Germany, do not require permission to enter. Neither is the said permission requisite when the number of ships entering, including any ships of the same navy which may be already in the harbor, does not exceed three, and when their stay within the line of fortifications does not exceed fourteen days. Ships which have suffered from stress of weather may also enter without asking leave. Foreign men-of-war are not required to take a pilot when entering a German port; but within it they are subject to the regulations of the harbor police.

THE CAVALRY OF THE FRENCH ARMY.—From the *French Army List*, the edition of which for 1877 has only just been published, it appears that the cavalry comprises at the present time 77 regiments—26 of dragoons, 20 of chasseurs, 12 of cuirassiers, 12 of hussars, 4 of Chasseurs d'Afrique, and 3 of spahis. Altogether, the cavalry comprises five divisions of three brigades each, eighteen army corps cavalry brigades, two independent or unattached brigades, and seven independent regiments. The total number of men is 68,000, of whom 10,000 are in Algeria. The total number of officers is 4,779, of whom 3,431 are in the active army, 632 in the reserve, and 726 in the territorial army, or upon an average nearly eight officers for each of the 448 squadrons into which the cavalry is divided. The total cost of the cavalry in the budget for the current year is estimated at \$26,000,000.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE Montenegrin insurrection is reported to have collapsed.

THE English cavalry are to be armed with the Martini-Henry carbine.

THE English are reducing the number of their pension districts as well as we.

BOTH the German and the Austrian Governments have prohibited the exportation of horses.

EXPERIMENTS are to be made in England to test the value of submarine countermining.

REPORTS on the range-finders issued to various English batteries of Horse and Field Artillery early in the year have recently been called for.

CONSIDERABLE excitement has been created in England by the attempt to mislead the public, by asserting that the forces ordered to the Mediterranean lately are only designed to reinforce Malta.

IN Russia, the number of conscripts to be enrolled in the present year has been fixed at 218,000, against 196,000 in 1876, 180,000 in 1875, and 150,000 in 1874. The increase, however, is said not to be wholly attributable to the war.

THE interest excited amongst the Russian people on behalf of the Red Cross Society shows no present sign of abating. It resembles the interest taken in our sanitary commission organized for a similar purpose during our Civil War.

NOW that the Whitehead torpedo has been adopted by England, the vessel carrying them will have besides a torpedo lieutenant, a chief and a special engineer, especially trained in the construction and use of the Whitehead.

THE French man-of-war, the *Reine Blanche*, was struck by the spur of the French ironclad *Heroine* off the Hyères Islands on July 3. There was no time to run her ashore before she had filled with water. No lives were lost. Misreading of a signal is assigned as the cause of the accident.

AT the annual review in Paris, Sunday, July 1, the artillery was greatly and deservedly admired, and there is a marked improvement in the cavalry. The marching of the infantry was rather loose, but some of

the regiments had come from distant quarters, and the heat was excessively trying. Marshal MacMahon was warmly applauded in the stands.

THE Turks have organized a corps of divers, to root up the torpedoes which the Russians plant in the Danube and on the shores of the Black Sea. These divers are Mohammedans from Lazistan, and a certain number of them are attached to each of the Turkish squadrons.

ACCORDING to the British army list, there were, on the 1st of January last, including Royal Marines, the total number of colonels on full pay, 796, and lieutenant-colonels, 733. On half-pay, colonels, 103; lieutenant-colonels, substantive rank, 142, making a total number of 899 colonels on full pay and half-pay, and of 875 lieutenant-colonels on full and half-pay.

IT is stated that immediately before the retreat of the monitors from Matchin, Lieutenant Nikonoff, clad in a Boyton swimming dress, swam from Ghechet to the Turkish vessels, taking a torpedo with him. The current carrying him past the vessels, he was obliged to land on the island of Ghechet without effecting his purpose.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* says: The dinner given by "the Senior" to General Grant was worthy of the club, and it is said that the ex-President expressed his great satisfaction at the compliment paid to him. And it was not a compliment to the United States—it was to the soldier and to the Regular Army of which he had been the successful leader.

RUSSIA, it seems, since the outbreak of the war, has increased its paper currency to the amount of 160,000,000 roubles (nominal value). Russian credit cannot long stand such a strain as this. The Turks, too, are going in heavily for paper money. A decree has been promulgated in Constantinople, authorising an issue to the amount of 1,000,000,000 piastres.

THE *United Service Gazette* says: It is not from any want of prescience or energy on the part of Hobart Pasha that the Russian ports of the Black Sea have not been made to feel the presence of Turkish squadrons, but from a combination of jealousy and supineness at Constantinople—jealousy of our gallant Englishman, and supineness which Hercules himself could not conquer.

LIEUT. MIDDELBOR, of the Danish service, has invented an instrument for measuring with exactitude on board the distance from a ship at sea to a floating object. The apparatus has the form of a telescope, and gives a range of up to 3,000 metres. The operation does not occupy more than 20 seconds, and the observer transmits his indication to the pointer of the gun by a special system of communication by means of which aim may be taken, and the cannon fired at the same moment. Experiments have been made on board a Danish ship-of-war.

BROAD ARROW exclaims: "The air is clearing. We are beginning to understand where we are. Everything is now in favor of a straightforward policy. The two nations which, excepting the actual combatants, have the strongest interest in the issue of the conflict, have now clearly expressed what they will, and what they will not, tolerate. England desires the integrity of the Suez Canal, and assurances are immediately given that the Canal will be respected—an assurance which the despatch of our fleet to Besika Bay will no doubt tend to ratify. Austria will have no Slav State on her flank to disintegrate her unwieldy empire, and her wishes will doubtless equally be respected."

THE court-martial held on the lieutenant of the Turkish navy who commanded the guard-boat in the Danube on the occasion of the blowing-up of the gunboat *Selfi* by a Russian torpedo-boat has resulted in the sentence of death for cowardice. Hobart Pasha was president of the court, which was composed of another Turkish admiral and three captains. At the trial the boat's crew unanimously swore on the Koran that they all saw the Russian boat approaching, but were forbidden to fire by the lieutenant, for fear the Russian boat would attack them. The men begged to be allowed to fire, or at least to be allowed to send up the signal-rocket, but this the lieutenant effectually prevented by throwing the rocket overboard. The Russian boat was thus enabled to approach the gunboat unseen and to blow her up. The prisoner had nothing to offer in his defence, except that he had no distinct orders to fire on the Russian boats.

GIRARD HOUSE.—By authority of Mr. McKibbin, of the Girard House, Philadelphia, we announce that the price of transient board has been reduced to \$3.00 per day.

RELIABLE help for weak and nervous sufferers. Chronic, painful, and prostrating diseases cured without medicine. Pulvermacher's Electric Belts the grand desideratum. Avoid imitations. Book and Journal, with particulars, mailed free. Address PULVERMACHER GALVANIC CO., New York City.

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The perfume of COLGATE & COMPANY'S CASHMERE BOUQUET EXTRACT and TOILET POWDER will be appreciated by all who have enjoyed the delightful fragrance of the Toilet Soap which is so universally esteemed.

"Cigars by mail." See Adv. of A. M. Platt, New Haven, Ct.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages and Births FIFTY CENTS each and the signature and address of the party sending must accompany the notice.]

WILLSON—EKIN.—At Louisville, Ky., in Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, on Monday evening, the 23d inst. at 6 o'clock, by the Rev. J. S. Chadwick, D.D., AUGUSTUS E. WILLSON, Esq., Attorney-at-law, and MARY E., daughter of General James A. Ekin, Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.

